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HENRY CHAPMAN

NUMISMATIST

333-335 S. 16th St., - Philadelphia, Pa.

America's Leading Numismatic Dealer

CALIFORNIA. \$50. U. S. Assay Office. 337 Thoms. Octagon. Very fine, light scratch on reverse. Desirable example in every way. \$250.
Same. Fine. Slight dent on edge. \$200.
Same. Good. Very weak around edge, not showing date. \$85.
CAROLINA RD-STRIKES. A. Bechtler. \$5. 141 G. 20 G. Brilliant proof. \$75.
Same. C. Bechtler. Brilliant proof. \$75.
1870 \$4. gold. Stella. Brilliant proof. \$125.
1907 \$20. Wire edge. Perfection. \$20.
\$3. gold pieces. Very fine. \$6.
\$1. gold. Large and small size. Very fine \$3.50. Very good to fine \$3.
1794 dollar. Fine \$250. Good \$100.
1836 dollar. Brilliant proof \$40. Poor \$10. Very good, pierced in field \$9.
Good, holed. Covered with baby's teeth marks. \$9.
1851 dollar. Brilliant proof. \$100.
1858 dollar. Proof \$27.50. Extremely fine \$25.
1796 half dollar. 16 stars. Good. \$100.
1797 half dollar. Very good \$75. Fair \$40.
1823 Quarter. Poor. \$125.
1802 Half dime. Good. \$300.
WASHINGTON—Indian Peace medal. Newly designed bust of Washington. R. Clashed hands. PEACE FRIENDSHIP. Bronze. Perfect. Size 43. \$1.50.
COOLIDGE—Bust of CALVIN COOLIDGE. Rev. INAGURATED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AUG. 3, 1923. Full length of female standing front face, holds tablet inscribed CONSTITUTION LAW ORDER. Youths at either side support same. Br. Perfect. 43. Price \$1.25, postage 10c. extra.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON—Beautiful bronze medal of this distinguished man. Beautiful portrait head left. R. Seal of U. S. Treasury. 43. Price \$1.25, postage 10c. extra.
MELLON—Bust left by Morgan. ANDREW W. MELLON. R. Eagle left, scales, key, 1921. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. 43. Bronze. Price \$1.25, postage 10c. extra.
1892 Columbian half dollars. Uncirculated \$1. Brilliant proof \$4.
1893 Columbian half dollars. Uncirculated \$1. Worn 60c.
1893 Isabella quarters. Uncirculated \$1.50. Ex. fine \$1.25.
1915 Pan-Pacific half dollar. Uncirculated \$15.
1920 Maine half dollars. Uncirculated. \$2.
1920 Pilgrim half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
1921 Pilgrim half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
1921 Alabama, with and without star. Uncirculated. \$2.50 each.
1922 Grant half dollar with star \$2. Without star \$2.
1923 Monroe-Adams half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
1924 Huguenot-Walloon half dollar. Uncirculated \$2.
1925 Lexington-Concord half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
1925 Stone Mountain half dollar. Uncirculated. \$1.25.
1925 California Diamond Jubilee half dollars. Uncirculated. \$1.75. Balance have been melted.
1925 Vancouver half dollar. Uncirculated \$4.
1925 Norse American Centennial medal. Silver. \$1.25.
1926 Sequoi \$2 1/2 gold. Uncirculated \$5. Balance have been melted.
1926 Sequoi half dollar. Uncirculated \$2.
1926 Oregon Trail half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
1926 Oregon Trail half dollar. S. Mint. Uncirculated \$2.
1927 Bennington, Vermont half dollar. \$1.25.
1876 So-called Centennial dollar. Silver. \$15.
Lincoln Medalet in 18 karat gold. Bust of Lincoln, name and 1927. Rev. Fence rail wreath enclosing A TOKIDN. Slightly larger than large gold dollar. Price \$2.50.
\$5. Note. Farmers Exchange Bank, Gloucester, Rhode Island. May 2nd, 1803. Uncirculated. \$1.
\$1 and \$2 notes. Unsigned sheet. Farmington Bank, Farmington, New Hampshire. Uncirculated. \$1 for the pair.

ENTERED AT THE FEDERALSBURG, MD. POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

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No 6

THE

NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

JUNE 1927



FRANK. G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

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S. H. CHAPMAN

NUMISMATIST

1128 SPRUCE ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Dealer in Greek, Roman, Foreign, and United States
Coins and Medals.

SPECIAL OFFER OF RARE DATES.

I recently bought the rare 1793, 1799 and 1804 Cents out of three collections and offer at reasonable prices the following:

UNITED STATES CENTS.

1. 1793	Head of Liberty in low relief. Rev. AMERL. Chain. Crosby 1-A. Good. Date faint. V. F.	\$20.00
2. 1793	Same obv. Rev. AMERICA. C. 1-C. Fine. Lightly eroded. Steel color.	40.00
3. 1793	Head in highest relief. Rev. Same. C. 3-C. Good.	3.00
4. 1793	Same. Good. LIBERTY off. Date strong.	5.00
5. 1793	Head with flowing locks. LIBERTY and date large. Spray of broad leaves. Rev. Wreath. C. 6-F. Fine. Brown.	24.00
6. 1793	Same. Good.	8.00
7. 1793	Wreath. Same design. LIBERTY and date small. Spray of broad trends right. Rev. Same die. C. 7-F. V. G. Olive brown.	14.00
8. 1793	Stem of spray horizontal. Rev. Large triangular loop to ribbon. C. 9-G. Very fine. Dark green.	50.00
9. 1793	Same. Crosby 9-G. Fine. Dark steel color.	24.00
10. 1793	Same. Fine. Four dents on reverse. Light brown.	20.00
11. 1793	Same. Nicks on edge and small dents on field. V. G.	10.00
12. 1793	Same obv. Rev. Broad loop. C. 9-H. V. L. Brown. Complete border.	35.00
13. 1793	Same obv. Rev. Broad loop. C. 9-H. V. G. Misstruck, date on edge.	8.00
14. 1793	Wreath. Similar head, spray vertical, starts between 7-8. Rev. Smaller loop. C. 10-I. V. G.	12.00
15. 1793	Same. C. 10-L. Good.	6.50
16. 1793	Wreath. Edge lettered. Rev. Similar. Fraction to right of center. V. L. Slight planchet nicks on head. Light yellow olive. C. 11-J. V. F.	75.00
17. 1793	Wreath. Edge lettered. Same. V. G. Brown.	28.00
18. 1793	Same. V. G. Brown.	14.00
19. 1793	Bust with Liberty cap. Rev. Wreath. Die split from border to D down obverse to right of 2. This die only known thus. C. 13-L. V. G. Extremely rare.	30.00
20. 1799	Over 2. Good. Evenly struck. Extremely rare.	40.00
21. 1799	Perfect date, strongly, highly struck up. LIBE weak. V. G. Dark brown. Very rare.	40.00
22. 1799	Evenly struck. Olive brown.	40.00
23. 1799	Strong LIBERTY and date, showing bottoms of 9. V. G. Deep dents on head. Brown.	20.00
24. 1804	Dies perfect. Fine. Light brown. V. rare.	40.00
25. 1804	Same. Good.	15.00
26. 1804	Dies broken. V. G. Fine date. Rare.	16.00

Postage or express extra. Coins sent on approval on receipt of reference or against cash, when if not satisfactory may be returned and money will be refunded.

Lists of coins in stock in which the collector may be interested furnished on request.

COLLECTIONS PURCHASED OR CATALOGUED FOR SALE
AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES NOTES.

31	Chase, 1862; Chittenden and Spinner. Uncirculated.	\$ 2.75
31	Washington, 1860; Allison and Gillman. Fine.	2.75
31	Washington, 1860; Bruce and Wyman. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Washington, 1860; Bruce and Wyman. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Washington, 1860; Seofield and Gillman. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Washington, 1860; Tullman and Morgan. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Washington, 1917; Burke and Elliott. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Washington, 1923; Speelman and White. Uncirculated.	1.25
31	Martha Washington, 1886; Rosecrans and Jordan. Fine.	1.75
31	Martha Washington, 1886; Rosecrans and Huston. Fine.	1.75
31	Martha Washington, 1886; Rosecrans and Hyatt. Fine.	1.75
31	Martha Washington, 1891; Tullman and Morgan. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Stanton, 1860; Rosecrans and Huston. Fine.	1.50
31	Stanton, 1891; Bruce and Roberts. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Stanton, 1891; Tullman and Morgan. Fine.	1.50
31	History Instructing Youth, 1893; Bruce and Roberts. Unc.	1.50
31	History Instructing Youth, 1893; Tullman and Morgan. Unc.	1.50
31	Bagle, 1899; Napier and McClung. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Bagle, 1899; Vernon and McClung. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Bagle, 1899; Vernon and Treat. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Bagle, 1899; Lyons and Treat. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Bagle, 1899; Lyons and Roberts. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Bagle, 1899; Parker and Burke. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Bagle, 1899; Beecher and Burke. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Hamilton, 1862; Chittenden and Spinner. Fine.	1.50
31	Jefferson, 1869; Allison and Spinner. Extremely fine.	1.50
31	Jefferson, 1878; Allison and Gillman. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Jefferson, 1880; Bruce and Wyman. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Hancock, 1866; Rosecrans and Huston. Fine.	1.50
31	Hancock, 1868; Rosecrans and Jordan. Fine.	1.50
31	Hancock, 1868; Rosecrans and Hyatt. Fine.	1.50
31	Wincom, 1891; Rosecrans and Nebeker. Fine.	1.25
31	Wincom, 1891; Tullman and Morgan. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	McPherson, 1891; Tullman and Morgan. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Science etc., 1896; Bruce and Roberts. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Science etc., 1896; Tullman and Morgan. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Washington, 1899; Lyons and Roberts. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Washington, 1899; Vernon and Treat. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Washington, 1899; Vernon and McClung. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Hamilton, 1862; Chittenden and Spinner. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Hamilton, 1869; Chittenden and Spinner. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Jackson, 1869; Allison and Spinner. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Jackson, 1878; Allison and Gillman. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Jackson, 1880; Bruce and Wyman. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Jackson, 1880; Bruce and Roberts. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Jackson, 1880; Lyons and Roberts. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Jackson, 1880; Rosecrans and Huston. Uncirculated.	1.50
31	Jackson, 1907; Vernon and Treat. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Jackson, 1907; Vernon and McClung. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Jackson, 1907; Parker and Burke. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Grant, 1866; Rosecrans and Hyatt. Uncirculated.	16.00
31	Grant, 1866; Rosecrans and Huston. Uncirculated.	16.00
31	Grant, 1891; Tullman and Morgan. Uncirculated.	16.00
31	Thomas, 1880; Rosecrans and Nebeker. Uncirculated.	10.00
31	Thomas, 1891; Rosecrans and Nebeker. Uncirculated.	10.00
31	Electricity etc., 1894; Bruce and Roberts. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Electricity etc., 1894; Lyons and Roberts. Uncirculated.	1.00
31	Electricity etc., 1896; Tullman and Morgan. Uncirculated.	6.50
31	Indian, 1899; Lyons and Roberts. Uncirculated.	6.50
31	Lincoln, 1862; Chittenden and Spinner. Uncirculated.	22.50
31	Lincoln, 1868; Chittenden and Spinner. Uncirculated.	17.50
31	Webster, 1869; Allison and Spinner. Uncirculated.	15.00
31	Webster, 1878; Allison and Gillman. Very fine.	13.50
31	Webster, 1880; Bruce and Wyman. Extremely fine.	13.50
31	Webster, 1880; Bruce and Wyman. Uncirculated.	14.00
31	Webster, 1890; Bruce and Roberts. Uncirculated.	13.50
31	Webster, 1890; Lyons and Roberts. Uncirculated.	13.50
31	Webster, 1890; Rosecrans and Hyatt. Uncirculated.	13.50
31	Webster, 1890; Rosecrans and Jordan. Uncirculated.	13.50
31	Webster, 1890; Rosecrans and Huston. Extremely fine.	13.50

Additional \$10 and \$20 notes quoted on application.

JOHN ZUG, Bowie, Maryland.

THE NUMISMATIST

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VOL. XL

JUNE, 1927

No. 6

Copper Coins of Mexico, Central America and South America.

By O. P. EKLUND.

MEXICAN STATE COINAGE.

CHIHUAHUA.

57. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1833. Obv., ESTADO SOBERANO DE CHIHUAHUA. Indian with bow and arrow. Rev., fraction and date within wreath. Rare.
58. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1833-35. Similar.
59. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1846. Similar, but ESTADO LIBRE DE CHIHUAHUA. Rare.



No. 60.



No. 62.



No. 64.

60. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1846. Similar.
61. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1855-56. Similar, ESTADO DE CHIHUAHUA. Rare.
62. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1855-56. Similar.
63. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1855. Similar, DEPARTAMENTO DE CHIHUAHUA.
64. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1860-66. Obv., E. CHIA. — LIBERTAD, Liberty seated. Rev., value and date within wreath.

DURANGO.**Under Spanish Rule.****Ferdinand VII, 1808-1821.**

65. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1815-16. Obv., F VII in monogram, crowned. Rev., EN DURANGO. OCTAVO DE REAL above branches, date beneath. Very rare.

Republic.

66. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1824. Obv., eagle standing upon a rock which divides fraction and D(URANGO). Rev., a crown of rays inscribed LIBERTAD, date below. Scarce.



No. 65.



No. 66.



No. 67.



No. 72.

67. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1828. Obv., OCT. DE. R. (OCTAVO DE REAL) DE DO. 1828. Radiate liberty cap. Rev., an Indian, armed with bow and arrow, standing before a tree stump. Rare.
68. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1847-50. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Eagle. Rev., DEPARTAMENTO DE DURANGO date, in center, 80 | DE REAL. Scarce.
69. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1850-54. Similar, but ESTADO DE DURANGO.
70. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1858. Obv., similar. Rev., DURANGO 1858 in curved line, fraction below. Very rare.
71. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1858. Obv., ESTADO DE DURANGO. Eagle. Rev., radiate liberty cap; above, CONSTITUCION; below, fraction and date. Rare.

72. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1860-66. Obv., similar, but DEPARTAMENTO DE DURANGO. Rev., LIBERTAD EN EL ORDEN, fraction and date. Rare.
73. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1866. Obv., similar, but ESTADO DE DURANGO. Rev., INDEPENDENCIA Y LIBERTAD, fraction and date above branches. Rare.
74. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1872. Obv., similar. Rev., SUFRAGIO LIBRE 1872, fraction in centre. Rare.



No. 74.



No. 75.



No. 79.



No. 80.

NUEVA VISCAYA (DURANGO).

Under Spanish Rule.

75. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1822-23. Obv., crowned shield of arms above branches, the crown divides D(URANGO) and fraction. Rev., DE LA | PROVINCIA | DE NUEVA | VIZCAYA | date.
76. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1822-23. Similar. Brass. Rare.
77. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, without date. Obv., similar. Rev., DE | LA | PROVINCIA | DE NUEVA | VIZCAYA. Rare.

GUANAXUATO.

78. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1828-29. Obv., ESTADO LIBRE DE GUANAJUATO * UN OCTAVO * Liberty seated. Rev., Liberty cap in sunburst, date below. Brass. Rare.
79. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1828-29. Similar, UNA CUARTILLA. Brass. Rare.

80. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1856-57. Obv., ESTO . LIBE . DE GUANAXUATO date. Eagle, value below. Rev., hands with hammer and chisel within oval.
81. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1856-57. Similar.

The last two are found in copper and brass.

JALISCO.

82. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1828-36. Obv., ESTADO LIBRE DE JALISCO date. Flag, bow and quiver. Rev., Liberty seated, value.
83. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1828-36. Similar.
84. $\frac{1}{16}$ real (half octavo), 1860-62. Similar.
85. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1856-62. Similar. Large size.
86. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1856-62. Similar.
87. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1836-38. Similar, DEPARTAMENTO DE JALISCO. Rare.
88. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1836-38. Similar. Very rare.
89. $\frac{1}{16}$ real, 1860-62. Similar. Rare.
90. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1856-62. Similar.
91. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1856-62. Similar.



No. 85.



No. 92.



No. 95.

OAXACA.

Insurrection, 1811-1815.

Juan Martin Morelos.

92. $\frac{1}{2}$ real, without date. Obv., monogram of Morelos, below, MO(ME-DIO). Rev., blank. Very rare.
93. $\frac{1}{2}$ real, 1812-13. Obv., similar, the date below. Rev., bow and arrow; below, SUD. Rare.
94. 1 real, 1812-13. Similar. Rare.
95. 2 reales, 1811-13. Similar.
96. 8 reales, 1812-14. Similar.
97. 8 reales, 1811-14. Similar. Floral designs obverse and reverse. The date 1811 extremely rare; 1814 rare.

98. 8 reales, 1812-13. Similar, without floral designs. Countermarked monogram of Morelos. Scarce.

Numerous die varieties of the above are known. They also differ materially in size and thickness.

99. 8 reales, 1814. Similar, SUD | OXA on reverse. Extremely rare.

From a specimen in the collection of Mr. E. Z. Little, Spokane, Wash.



No. 96.



No. 97.



No. 99.

100. 2 reales, 1813. Similar, T * C * | SUD on reverse. Extremely rare.
101. 8 reales, 1813. Similar. Very rare.

SAN LUIS POTOSI.

102. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1831-59. Obv., ESTADO LIBRE DE SAN LUIS POTOSI date. On open book, fraction above. Rev., MEXICO LIBRE. Indian Princess seated. Rare.
103. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1828-59. Similar.
104. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1862. Similar, but REPUBLICA MEXICANA on reverse.

105. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1867. Obv., ESTADO LIBRE Y SOBERANO DE S. L. POTOSI * 1867 * Radiate liberty cap above fraction. Rev., LIBERTAD Y REFORMA. Eagle.



No. 103.



No. 105.



No. 106.



No. 107.



No. 108.

106. 1 centavo, 1863. Obv., LIBERTAD Y REFORMA. Liberty seated. Rev., value and date within wreath; below, S. L. P.

SINALOA.

107. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1848-66. Obv., ESTADO LIBRE Y SOBERANO DE SINALOA. Small liberty head within wreath. Rev., value and date in wreath.

SONORA.

108. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1859-63. Obv., ESTO . LIBE . Y . SOBO . DE SONORA. Eagle. Rev., Liberty seated, value and date.



No. 112.

ZACATECAS.

109. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1824-63. Obv., ESTO . LIBE . FEDO . DE ZACATECAS date. Monument, value below. Rev., angel with liberty cap on arrow, flying above a small fort. Brass.
110. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1824-63. Similar. Brass.
111. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1836-46. Similar, DEPARTAMENTO DE ZACATECAS. Brass. Rare.
112. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1836-46. Similar. Brass. Rare.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COINS FROM CORNERSTONE OF WINFIELD SCOTT MONUMENT.

Tarnished medals, worn silver coins, and time-tinted pennies of early issue were found when the cornerstone of the Winfield Scott Memorial to Veterans of the Mexican War was opened recently during the removal of the monument from Glenwood Cemetery, at 27th street and Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, to the United States National Cemetery at Limekiln pike and Haines street. The monument was erected after the Civil War.

There also were documents in the stone, according to Edward J. Gilden, 2450 Columbia avenue, who is in charge of the removal of the monument and the bodies of the sixty-four veterans interred beneath it. The papers were inclosed in a tin box instead of copper, and in consequence they crumbled to dust when exposed to the air.

The largest medal measures about three inches in diameter and bears on one side the head of Winfield Scott; on the other side are scenes from various Mexican cities which figured in Scott's campaign. The date is May 9, 1848. A smaller brass medal in the shape of a star is supposed to have been worn by General Scott himself, though its face is so tarnished that little of the inscription can be distinguished. A third is a small gold marksman's medal, shaped like a Maltese cross, set with bloodstones on one side, while the reverse states it was presented by Lieutenant George Moore to the Scott Legion "to be fired for annually."

Several of the old coins have interesting inscriptions. A copper piece is marked "Army and Navy" on one side, and on the other declares "The Federal Union, It Must and Shall be Preserved." Another, dated 1863, carries on its face the American flag, captioned, "The Flag of Our Union," and its back adds, "If anybody attempts to tear it down, shoot him on the spot."

The earliest date is that of a copper cent of 1837, marked "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Most of the other pieces are coppers, dimes and half-dollars from issues around 1863-1868. An 1835 half-cent is the lowest value, and a silver dollar of 1868 the highest.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MICHIGAN (Continued).

PLYMOUTH.

Bank of Plymouth (Incorporated in 1837-38. Capital \$100,000).

Wayne County Bank.

- 308. \$1. C., Cupid and values. R., silver dollar. L., 1 in circle.
- 309. \$2. C., female portrait and value. R., female at churn. L., 2 in a circle.
- 310. \$10. C., boar's head. R., man, eagle and Indian. L., 10 in a circle.
- 311. \$20. C., running deer, State arms at right.

PONTIAC.

A. W. Parkhurst's Bank (Closed in 1860).

Bank of Oakland (Incorporated in 1837-38. Capital \$50,000).

- 312. \$2. Have no description.
- 313. \$3. C., agricultural scene. R., value. L., boy and girl with bundles of wheat.

Bank of Pontiac (Paid up capital \$99,225. Circulation in 1837, \$34,477).



No. 317.

- 314. \$1. C., three children studying at a table. R., a family of ducks, 1 above. L., girl's portrait, 1 below, green die in lower center.
- 315. \$1. C., cattle in a circle, and value. R., man cutting wheat. L., Indian drawing bow.
- 316. \$1.25. C., yachts and ships, \$1.25cts at right. R., spread eagle on a rock, 1 25/100 above. L., locomotive, 1 25/100 below and above.
- 317. \$1.50. C., spread eagle on a rock in the sea, \$1 50/100 at right. R., Justice standing, 1 50/100 above. L., 1 Doll. 50cts. across.
- 318. \$1.75. C., yachts and distant city. R., female and dog, \$1.75cts. above, 1 75/100 below. L., female giving drink to an eagle, \$1 75/100 below, \$1.75cts. above.

319. \$2. C., Indian with drawn bow. R., female and values. L., similar to right.
320. \$2. C., locomotive, cattle in a stream, etc. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., female and child, chickens, etc., TWO above. Green die on lower center.
321. \$3. C., pioneer with rifle and dog. R., white man standing, Indian seated.
322. \$5. C., train of cars. R., Indian with drawn bow. L., Indian.
323. \$5. C., train on bridge over canal. R., female. L., shepherd and sheep. Black and green.
324. \$20. C., allegorical figures. R., female carrying bundle of wheat, value. L., mill view and value.
325. \$50. C., train of cars. R., L in circle. L., blacksmith and females, values.

Clinton Canal Bank (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$100,000).

326. \$1. C., values. R., Cupid and values. L., female without drapery in clouds.
327. \$2. C., 2 each side of title. R., male portrait, TWO above and below. L., boy and dog seated, girl with sheaf on head, TWO below.
328. \$3. C., two men reaping with sickles, female with sheaf on her head and one under arm, 3 each side. R., Ceres with cornucopia and liberty cap and pole, THREE above and below. L., primitive train, 3 above and below.
329. \$5. C., FIVE on square die. R., canal scene, 5 above and below. L., Vulcan, Ceres and Mercury, 5 below.
330. \$10. C., TEN on a die, X each side. R., female seated holding rake, X above and below. L., female churning, 10 below.

Comstock and Kelcy's Bank (Closed in 1860).

Comstock and Stout's Bank.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$5,000).

331. \$5. C., value, farming scene each side. R., value. L., FIVE.
332. \$10. C., female seated, sheaf at right, cows at left, TEN each side. R., 10 on a die. L., X, train above, steamboat below.

Oakland County Bank (Capital \$250,000).



No. 338.

333. \$1. C., sheaves, beehive, cornucopia, train, town, waterfall, etc. Cherub on ornamental 1 each side, anchor on a shield between signatures. R., Hope standing in large figure 1. L., girl, ONE above and below. ONE in small ONE's.
334. \$1. C., four men husking and gathering corn, 1 each side. R., boy and dog sitting, girl standing with sheaf on her head, ONE above

- and below. L., female Indian seated with bow, ONE above and below. Engraved plate on back.
335. \$2. C., a buffalo hunt by Indians on horseback with spears and bow and arrows, 2 each side, sheaf and implements below. R., Liberty standing in large 2. L., cherub in clouds with basket of flowers, 2 above and below. TWO in small TWO's.
336. \$2. C., train at dock. R., steamboat and values. L., values and bust of Washington.
337. \$3. C., large manufacturing plants. R., train, 3 above and below. L., steamboat, 3 above and below.
338. \$3. C., steamboats, dock, barrels, etc., 3 each side. R., man and dog. L., Washington beside a horse, 3 below. Engraved plate on back.
339. \$5. C., milkmaid seated holding pail, implements each side. R., Justice standing in oval, 5 above, FIVE below. L., man leaning against a tree, holding sickle, female seated at his side, 5 above, FIVE below. Printed plate on back.
340. \$10. C., Ceres seated, 10 each side. R., milkmaid with pail. L., female seated with pen and paper. Printed plate on back.
341. \$20. Similar to No. 339, with TWENTY on upper corners and 20 on lower corners.

PONTOTOC.

Chicasaw Land Bank.

342. \$3. Have no description.

PORT HURON.

Cyrus Miles and Company's Bank.

Port Huron and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

ROME.

Bank of Rome.

ROMEO.

Farmers Bank of Romeo (Incorporated Oct. 30th, 1827. Capital \$50,000. No circulation of notes).

ROYAL OAK.

Farmers Bank of Oakland (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$50,000).

SAGINAW.

George L. Burrows & Company's Bank (Opened in 1862. Changed to Bank of Saginaw in 1915).

Saginaw City Bank (Incorporated in 1837-38. Capital \$50,000. Norman Little, President; Nelson Smith, Cashier. Closed in 1838).

343. \$2. C., cherub in clouds with basket of flowers, 2 each side. R., reverse of two silver dollars, type of 1799. L., Ceres volante, TWO above and below.
344. \$3. C., 3 on a die, train at right, steamboat at left. R., two men reaping with sickles, female carrying sheaf on head and one under arm, THREE above and below. L., THREE across.
345. \$5. C., female leaning on pedestal, ship at right, 5 each side. R., 5 on die. L., FIVE across.
346. \$10. C., 10—X—10. R., TEN. L., steamship.

This was the first Bank opened in Saginaw.

Saginaw County Bank.

347. \$2. 1854.

ST. CLAIR.

Bank of St. Clair (Paid-in capital \$20,000. Circulation in 1837-38, \$37,007).

348. \$1. C., Neptune and Ceres in a shell drawn by sea horses, 1 each side. R., man plowing, ONE above and below. L., female seated beside anchor on a shield, ONE above and below.
349. \$3. Have no description.
350. \$5. C., similar to No. 348, 5 each side. R., General Brown beside horse, FIVE above, V below. L., FIVE across.
351. \$10. C., similar to No. 348, X each side. R., Minerva in a chariot drawn by lions, 10 below. L., TEN across.

St. Clair and River Raisin Railroad Company.

352. \$1. Have no description.

St. Clair and Romeo Railroad Company.

353. \$1. C., female and marine view. R., 1 in oval with heads of corn. L., same as right.

ST. JOHNS.

H. C. Hodges' Bank.

ST. JOSEPHS.

B. C. Hoyt Banker.

354. 5c. Have no description.
355. 10c. Have no description.
356. 20c. Have no description.
357. 50c. Have no description.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

Commercial Bank of Michigan (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$50,000).

Farmers and Merchants Bank.

358. \$1. C., Hercules and the lion. R., Vulcan seated, etc. L., Cupid and values.
359. \$2. C., Franklin seated holding tablet and pen, lightning flashes at left, 2 each side. R., Vulcan, Ceres and Mercury, TWO below. L., female leaning on pedestal, TWO above and below.
360. \$3. C., female, values each side. R., farmers plowing and sowing. L., Vulcan seated, etc.
361. \$5. C., female seated and values. R., female and eagle in circle. L., nude figure in clouds.
362. \$10. C., similar to No. 361. R., female and shield in circle. L., female and eagle.
363. \$20. C., similar to No. 361. R., female in circle. L., Zeus with lightning bolts.

Merchants Bank.

364. \$1. Have no description.

SALINE.

Bank of Saline (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$100,000).

365. \$1. C., 1 on a die. R., an Indian, 1 below. L., farmer with sickle and pitcher, a dog at his side, 1 below.
366. \$2. C., three farmers cradling grain, child, dog and lunch basket. R., female walking with rake and pitcher, 2 above. L., Indian holding a paddle in a canoe, 2 below.
367. \$3. C., blacksmith seated beside anvil, 3 each side. R., Ceres standing, 3 below. L., female standing with sickle and sheaf, 3 below.

368. \$5. C., 5 on a die. R., milkmaid shading her eyes, pail at her side, 5 below. L., man shearing sheep, house and tree, 5 below.
369. \$10. C., 10. R., female and dog. L., 10.
370. \$20. C., female seated, bales, barrel, ships, etc., 20 each side. R., Liberty standing beside portrait of Washington, 20 above and below. L., Daniel Boone standing with gun in hand, 20 above and below.



No. 370.

371. \$50. Receipt No. 454, given at Ann Arbor, Sept. 15, 1840, for \$50 in notes of the Bank of Saline to Chas. H. Stewart, by John B. Gentian, Receiver. The receipt is endorsed on the back, "Without recourse. Chas. H. Stewart."

SANDSTONE.

Farmers Bank of Sandstone.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

Bank of Chippeway.

372. \$2. C., right center, an Indian seated on a rock holding a gun, two deer behind him (one looks like a giraffe); left center, a primitive railroad train. R., a woman knitting, 2 above, TWO below. L., sailor standing, barrels, anchor, rope, and masts of ships, 2 above, TWO below.
373. \$3. C., railroad train (looks as if the passenger cars had a brakeman seated on top of each car), THREE each side. R., yacht, 3 above, THREE below. L., Indian standing holding a bow after having released the arrow, 3 above, THREE below.
374. \$5. C., steamboat, yachts, landing, etc., V at right. R., an Indian holding a vicious horse by the ear and mane, 5 above, FIVE below. L., female carrying sheaf, hat in hand, 5 above, FIVE below.
375. \$10. C., shipyard, a ship on the stocks, man at work. R., an Indian's head, 10 above and below. L., a blacksmith at work at his anvil, 10 above, TEN below.

Chippeway County Bank (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$50,000).

376. \$1. Have no description.
377. \$2. C., Mercury in the clouds pouring coins from a cornucopia, 2 at right. R., boy and dog sitting, girl standing with sheaf on her head and a basket on her arm, 2 below. L., a cupid kneeling marking a monument, TWO above and below.
378. \$3. C., farmers cutting wheat. R., portrait of Washington and values. L., Zeus with lightning bolts.
379. \$5. C., females and griffin. R., two females and values. L., 5 in fancy circle, female and scales.

380. \$10. C., Neptune and Ceres in a shell drawn by sea horses, X at right. R., sheaf, cornucopia, plow, etc., 10 above and below. L., primitive train, X above, 10 below.
381. \$20. C., sheaves, plow, beehive, cornucopia, train, town, etc., 20 at left. R., spread eagle and shield, 20 above, XX below. L., Venus erect and an eagle in the clouds, XX above.

SCHOOLCROFT.**Farmers Bank of Prairie Ronde.**

382. \$1. Have no description.

SHARON.**Farmers Bank of Sharon (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$50,000).**

383. \$1. C., farmer plowing. R., female and values. L., man with sheaf, values.
384. \$3. C., cattle. R., female and values. L., THREE.
385. \$5. C., female seated with shield. R., portrait of girl. L., values.

SHERMAN.**Central Mining Company.**

386. \$5. C., State arms. R., 5 in red. L., Indian standing on a ledge of rock with bow, CENTRAL MINING COMPANY across left end in red ink, FIVE in red script letters, note printed in green.
387. \$10. Similar to No. 386, except denomination.
388. \$10. Similar to No. 386, except denomination, but TEN is in block letters.

SHIAWASSEE.**Exchange Bank of Shiawassee (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$50,000).**

389. \$1. C., female and ship. R., portrait and values. L., head of a girl and value.
390. \$2. C., female seated at a plow. R., ship and value. L., ship and value.
391. \$3. C., shipping scene. R., female and child, values. L., female seated, values.
392. \$5. C., train. R., female and value. L., female and value.

The above four notes are very crudely printed, evidently from wood blocks, by Penniman and Bemis, Cleveland, Ohio.

SINGAPORE.**Bank of Singapore (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$50,000).**

393. \$1. Have no description.
394. \$2. C., ships, bales, barrels, etc., at wharves, 2 each side. R., looks like Franklin Silk Company building, 2 above, TWO below (the illustration on right end is the same as on center of \$10 Franklin Silk Company note). L., shield surmounted by an eagle, Liberty standing at right, Justice seated left.
395. \$3. C., female kneeling beside shield and cornucopia, sheaves and plow at left, 3 each side. R., Justice standing beside shield, eagle and cornucopia, THREE above, 3 below. L., ship with all sails set.
396. \$5. C., steamboat, 5 each side. R., Mercury handing a cornucopia of coins to a female seated holding a key, griffin on a safe at her side. L., FIVE across.

STURGIS.**Richard Reed's Bank.**

SUPERIOR.

Bank of Superior (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$100,000).

TECUMSEH.

Bank of Tecumseh (Paid up capital \$25,470. Circulation in 1838, \$26,331).

397. \$1. C., Cupid rolling a silver dollar of the mintage of 1853; landscape view; two horses between signatures. R., female Indian seated, ONE on 1 above. L., female portrait, 1 above, ONE below. ONE in red.
398. \$1. Similar to No. 397, with ONE in red.
399. \$1. C., man on horse with another horse at water trough, woman at the side with a bucket. R., milkmaid standing resting right hand on a cow, calf, ducks, etc., 1 above. L., female portrait (who knows this portrait?), 1 above. Printed in green and black. 1 ONE 1 in white. Aug. 22, 1859.



No. 399.

400. \$2. C., two cupids with silver dollars as shields in combat, train, cattle, etc., cows below. R., Indian squaw with pappoose, 2 above. L., female portrait, 2 above, TWO in red.
401. \$3. C., three cherubs and three silver dollars. R., three men around a figure 3, 3 above. L., Indian girl, THREE above.
402. \$5. C., five cherubs with five silver dollars, 5 at left, two men loading hay below. R., five females around a figure 5, representing Justice, Liberty and the arts, 5 above. L., Indian chief standing with bow and arrow, holding a belt of wampum in outstretched hand, FIVE above. FIVE in red.
403. \$5. Similar to No. 402, with FIVE in blue.
404. \$5. C., two men plowing, one leading horse, the other at plow, dog running, etc. R., a hen with young and flock of chickens, 5 above. R. and L., FIVE across, black and green print.
405. \$10. C., 10 below, X in red above. R., female Indian seated with outstretched hand, X above. L., Indian seated with outstretched hand, a dead deer behind him, X above.

Commonwealth Bank (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$50,000).

Tecumseh Bank.

406. \$1. C., primitive train and buildings, 1 each side, deer running below. R., man plowing, 1 above, ONE below. L., Justice standing beside shield, eagle and cornucopia, barrels, etc., 1 above, ONE below.
407. \$3. C., State arms, 3 each side, primitive train below. R., Tecumseh with drawn bow and arrow, TECUMSEH above in outline letters, 3 below. L., Venus and eagle in clouds, 3 below.
408. \$5. C., Archimedes raising the world with a lever, 5 each side, clasped hands below. R. and L., Major-General Brown beside his horse, Niagara, 1814, FIVE above, V below.

THREE RIVERS.**H. B. Warner and Company's Bank.****Roberts, Lord and Morrison, Bankers.****Schoolcroft and Three Rivers Railroad Company.****UTICA.****Bank of Utica (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$50,000).**

- 409. 25c. C., picture of 25c. piece. R., farmers sowing and plowing, and value. L., train at dock.
- 410. 50c. C., Spanish four-real piece. R., train and value. L., train at dock.
- 411. \$1. C., value. R., train at dock. L., farmer plowing.
- 412. \$2. C., train. R., farmer shearing sheep, and value. L., values

WHITE PIGEON.**Bank of White Pigeon (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$50,000).**

- 413. \$1. Have no description.
- 414. \$2. Have no description.

YPSILANTI.**Bank of Ypsilanti (Capital \$50,000. Circulation in 1837, \$87,768).**

- 415. \$1. C., female seated holding torch and scroll, eagle at left with a medallion of Washington suspended from its neck, portrait of Franklin at right, portrait of Washington at left. R., man plowing, 1 above, ONE below. L., men harrowing and sowing, 1 above, ONE below-
- 416. \$3. C., similar to No. 415. R., man husking corn, 3 above. L., female churning, 3 above.
- 417. \$5. C., similar to No. 415. R., portrait and value. L., portrait and values.
- 418. \$10. C., similar to No. 415. R., sheaf, cornucopia, plow, beehive, etc., 10 above and below. L., two men, cattle and sheep, 10 above and below.

E. and F. P. Bogardus' Bank.**Follet, Conklin and Company's Bank.****Huson River Bank (Incorporated in 1837. Capital \$100,000).**

- 419. \$1. C., female seated. R., portrait in circle, and values. L., similar to right.
- 420. \$2. C., Indian boy in canoe. R., child seated, and values. L., train and values.

LOCATION UNKNOWN.**Sandstone Bank (in Jackson County).****Michigan Southern and Indiana Northern Railroad Company.**

In 1848 there were four kinds of paper money in circulation issued by the State of Michigan:

State scrip in the form of bank notes. These were at 10 per cent. discount in New York.

Land warrants. These were at 60 per cent. discount in New York.

Internal Improvement warrants. These were at 50 per cent. discount in New York.

Auditor-General's warrants. These were at 50 per cent. discount in New York.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Making the Cheese Snappier."

By ROBERT H. LLOYD.

The post-war coinage of the United States has shown a tendency to be irregular. That is, certain pieces have not been struck every year, or pieces of a denomination have been entirely of one mint mark.

Some collectors deplore the irregularity of the coinage because of the fact that it breaks up the date series. To be sure, it does interrupt the series, but history tends to show that coins of broken series are more popular in the long run.

For instance, let us review the early coinages previous to 1832. Early dimes and quarters show considerable irregularity up to the 1820's, and the fact that some dates stand alone makes them desirable. Of course, many of these issues are extremely scarce, so their popularity cannot be attributed entirely to infrequency of date.

The coinage of all pieces of subsidiary coins was fairly regular after 1840, falling off during the Civil War, but increasing again at the resumption period. After 1880 the shortage of the reconstruction period ceased and the fractional notes disappeared. The coinage fell off decidedly.

But in spite of the lessened demand the subsidiary pieces were continued in small amounts. As for example, readers are familiar with the small but constant issue of quarters and halves from 1880 to 1891. As a matter of fact, only a part of them were circulated, since many are common in proof and uncirculated condition. There are rarities among them, that is, rarities as to numbers relative to other issues, but prices are low, due to small demand. The fact that all dates were coined has not increased their popularity, and they are in demand only to those who collect for complete date series.

Since 1892 the subsidiary and minor coinages have been placed on a regular basis that seems almost a rule and which has resulted in almost complete issues for all dates and all mints. There are exceptions, such as the rare 1894 S dime and the absence of the 1912 D quarter, the 1914 D half dollar and the 1915 D dime.

The new coinage commenced in 1916 bade fair to be as complete and regular as the old, but war influences decidedly interrupted this after 1920. The year 1920 is the last year in which all mints have made all the minor and subsidiary pieces in complete sets. Since 1920 we have had everything from no coinage at all to complete sets from single mints and partial sets from all mints.

Let us review the cent issues. Cents of 1921 are from the P and S mints and are plentiful. The 1922 cent from the Denver mint is in demand, and although the coinage of 7,160,000 pieces would indicate that there are plenty to go round, they are much sought after and are difficult to find in circulation. The year 1923, like 1921, gave us cents from the P and S mints, with a coinage of 8,700,000 S cents (about half the 1921 coinage). Like the 1922 cent, 1923 S cents are not easily found in circulation. In 1924 cents were coined at all mints, but with a remarkably low coinage at the Denver mint (2,520,000), which is only exceeded by the 1914 D cent coinage. Curiously enough, 1925 produced cents in ample quantities from all mints, while 1926 has given us a small coinage of Frisco cents (4,550,000), which resembles their pre-war average.

The five-cent coin is similarly interesting. A great falling off in 1921 gave us P and S nickels in relatively small quantities. The 1921 S nickel is difficult to find in circulation. The year 1922 marks the first absence in the roll call of five-cent dates since their commencement in 1866. But in 1922 our northern neighbors produced the first nickels bearing the maple leaf. Both P and S nickels were coined in 1923, while 1924 and 1925 give us all three mints in varying quantities. The 1924 S piece will be as scarce as the 1915 and 1921 pieces. A real surprise came in 1926, when the Frisco mint made a showing of only 970,000 pieces, which places this nickel next in scarcity to the 1912 S Liberty head.

Dimes also have shown a tendency to fluctuate. A great deal of pleasure can be had if one obtains a compendium of coinage and plots a graph of the issues of the war and post-war periods. The curve for dimes will fall from the amazing and record figure of 92,000,000 in 1920 to 2,310,000 in 1921 (P and D mints). The next year, 1922, marks the first break in the

dime series in more than one hundred years. Since 1923 dime coinage has been normal, except for a low coinage of 1926 S dimes. So in the last seven years we have Denver dimes, 1920, 1921 and 1924, and San Francisco dimes, 1920, 1923 and 1924, all of which should tend to make the dime mint marks more novel.

A comparatively small coinage of quarters at Philadelphia, 1921, was followed by no coinage in 1922, so that its nearest rivals are the P and S coins of 1923. In 1924 the series was complete again, with the first D mint quarter dollar since 1920. Furthermore, all 1925 quarters were made at Philadelphia, while 1926 represents all the mints again.

The disappearance of the half dollar from recent mint reports has caused concern among collectors. However, numismatists need not be alarmed, for its temporary suspension can be explained. Excessive coinage of halves in the war and post-war periods gave an ample supply to the country. This, coupled with the regularity of their coinage from 1900 to 1915 and the good wearing qualities of the piece, have operated to make fairly constant their supply. It is certain they will be resumed as soon as there is call for them. Absence of the 1921 and 1923 halves in circulation suggests that for the most part they are still in the vaults.

These pieces were coined at all three mints in 1921. The only subsequent half dollar is that of the San Francisco coinage 1923. The absence of halves in 1922, 1924 to 1926 greatly enhances the value and desirability of the 1921 and 1923 pieces.

Of course, we have had an all-too-regular issue of legal tender medals known as "commemorative" half dollars. Their commemorative purpose is sincere, but many of the pieces commemorate historical events of such vast importance that both event and piece are practically unknown to ninety-five per cent. of the people of this country.

But to return to the irregularity of the coinage, I believe it to be a good thing. Each series, whether cents, nickels or silver, has been made more interesting because of the skips and breaks in the old monotonous series of "all dates and all mints." I feel sure that interest will be stimulated because of the small coinages of certain pieces in the last few years. This is a natural result of the huge post-war coinages, but I think that irregularity in future issues will attract attention of numismatists and keep the mint mark collectors on the qui vive in order to complete their yearly sets as soon as possible. To use a homely expression, "It makes the cheese snapper."

North Tonawanda, N. Y., May 4, 1927.

FRANCS PRECEDED LIVRES.

Popular belief that the franc began with the decree of 1795, by which it was made to replace the livre, is in error. That was only the reincarnation of the franc, which, in name at least, dates back as far as the middle of the fourteenth century, when King John II of France caused to be struck a coin bearing the legend "Francorum Rex," which gave rise to the name of the piece.

This coin was of gold and worth about \$2.50. It showed King John on horseback and came to be popularly known as the "franc a cheval," to distinguish it from the "frank a pied" issued by King Charles, who was represented standing on a Gothic dais.

WOODROW WILSON MEDALS BESTOWED.

Elmer P. Serena, of McKeesport, Pa., and William C. Fitts, Jr., of New York City, are the first recipients of two medals in memory of Woodrow Wilson, given by the American Whig Society, one of Princeton's two debating societies, to those two members of the society who have shown the greatest interest and have done the most for the Hall during their college careers.

Woodrow Wilson, a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1879, was president of the society during his last two years as an undergraduate. On one side of the medal is a profile of Wilson and on the other side a representation of Whig Hall.

Some Curious Sidelights on the Character of Constantine the Great,

AND THEIR EFFECT ON SOME OF HIS COINS.

By DUDLEY BUTLER.

(A paper read before a meeting of the New York Numismatic Club April 8, 1927.)

As a foreword, and before I begin the actual paper, I wish to crave the permission of my listeners to name my authorities. I do not care to be accused of making it up. Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"; Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe" and Sohm's "Outline of Church History" are the principal authorities consulted. Also one or two lesser lights. Gibbon tried to be a frank and unbiased historian, belonging to no particular party and professing no particular creed. Draper, commonly regarded as a deist and by some as an atheist. Sohm, a doctor of law at Leipzig. There is no wide divergence of opinion on the part of these three men, all writing on the same subject, and as they are all historians of high standing, I think that we will not err greatly in listening to their opinions.

As this paper is not intended to be a history of Constantine, but merely a review of some of the curious sides of his character and peculiar actions, I shall not touch on his early career, his trouble with Galerius or his assum-



Medallion of Constantine, on very thick planchet.

ing the purple at York, but come directly to that portion of his career when he found himself master of the situation and firmly seated on the throne.

Great soldiers are not rare, neither are great politicians, but the combination of the two is unusual. For Constantine was a real soldier in every sense of the word and every bit as good a politician as Disraeli.

According to Preston, Constantine's mind was, early in his career, turned to the life beyond the grave, and the possibility of having to atone for faults committed in this life. He sought out the priests of the Roman and Pagan faiths and inquired of them what could be done to escape the punishment for earthly transgressions. He was informed that they had no remedy; that he would be forced to face the gods on his own merits and take his own chances on their decision. They added, however, that the new sect of the Christians claimed to be able to adjust matters in the future state and suggested that he might look into the matter.

Another problem now confronted Constantine and one which brought Christianity to his immediate notice. Large numbers of officers and privates in the army were refusing to take part in ceremonies in which the Pagan gods were worshipped. Anything in the nature of a "cism" in the army was a cause of the gravest concern, and Constantine saw that he must placate this faction. Not only was the army, but a large part of the civilian population, affected, and it at once occurred to Constantine that if he joined the new faction he would attach a powerful party to him by the strongest possible ties. It did not take him long to decide, especially in view of what the new sect had to offer in regard to the future life. But there remained

another problem to be met. What of his Pagan subjects? What was to be his attitude toward them and also theirs toward him? He felt that he must, and always did, play fair with his new allies. He joined the Christian church. That is to say, he took the first step by declaring himself a member. But he took the first step only. For the final act or consummation of this most important step was put off, as we shall see, till the last year of his reign.

Now, having "assumed the Cross," as they put it during the Crusades, it became necessary to give some demonstration as a guarantee of good faith. So the order went forth for the destruction of the Pagan temples, as for example, that of Æsculapius. But, having done this, no further effort was made to blot out the religion itself and the worship of the Pagan gods continued, the Christians now seeing that they would have to take the will for the deed.

Not only was the worship of the Pagan gods continued, but Constantine continued to hold the office of Pontifex Maximus or High Priest of the Pagans to the day of his death.

Upton Sinclair, in one of his novels, I think it is the "Brass Check," makes use of the expression "when Christianity sold out to Constantine." This may seem like a very unfair statement, but, as Draper says, this act of Constantine marks the real end of the Roman Empire. The Roman people had ceased to be Romans. They were no longer a pure breed, and the climax was reached when the religion of Augustus and Tiberius went into the discard. Constantine left the actual stamping out of the Pagan gods to his successor. He seems to have been satisfied with merely bringing the new religion to a level with the old.



Gold coin of Constantine, showing standards on reverse.

About this time the real Constantine began to come to the surface. The civil wars in which his son Crispus had so gallantly distinguished himself, were over. But it galled Constantine to feel that Crispus had done as well as he; that Crispus was acclaimed by the people when he appeared in public, and it did not take much effort on the part of Fausta to induce Constantine to order his arrest on a trumped-up charge of treason. Fausta had been jealous of the achievements of her step-son for some time, and Constantine ordered him to be removed to the castle of Pola, in Istria, where he was quietly disposed of.

Constantine seems to feel that he has made full amends for this act by having the golden statue of his son erected in the Forum bearing the inscription "To My Son, Whom I Unjustly Condemned."

It shortly reaches the ears of Constantine that Fausta is carrying on a love affair with one of the slaves of the royal stable, and the woman who was responsible for the death of Crispus was suffocated in a steam bath by order of the Emperor.

On this occasion the orator Chrysostom indulges in a flowery oration, in which he describes in the most ornate language the spectacle of the naked Empress chained to the summit of a rocky mountain in the desert, there to be devoured by wild beasts. Which, by the way, is pure "bunk."

About this time the populace of Rome began to feel that Constantine had gone about far enough, and the placard was affixed to the gates of the Palace comparing his reign to that of Nero and adding a few very uncomplimentary remarks about his manners and morals. When the Emperor saw this document his rage knew no bounds, and it was with the utmost difficulty that those associated with him were able to restrain him from calling out the garrison and having a first-class massacre. According to rumor, this event

first caused the mind of Constantine to consider the matter of moving the capital of the Empire to Constantinople.

We now come to the second act of the drama, the scene of which is laid in Constantine's new capital.

The rough soldier who assumed the purple at York is now quite different. He now wears nothing but the finest silk embroidered with gold—in fact you cannot see the silk at all. He likes wigs. He has them of hair of different colors—red, black and yellow—and changes them to match his costumes. Had the vocabulary of Constantine contained the word "cake-eater," they would undoubtedly have applied it to the Emperor.

A medal was struck on which was impressed the title of "God," together with the monogram of Christ. Another represents him as raised by a hand from the sky while seated in the Chariot of the Sun.

But more particularly the great prophyry pillar, a column one hundred and twenty feet high, exhibited the true religious condition of the Emperor. The statue on the summit mingled together the Sun, the Saviour and the Emperor. Its body was a colossal image of Apollo, whose features were replaced by those of Constantine, and around the head, like rays, were fixed the nails of the Cross of Christ recently discovered in Jerusalem.

Now, Constantine had not yet been baptized, for it was his understanding that this ceremony would wash away all previous sins. He fully intended to do so, but not yet. He had hoped that Christianity would bind the Empire into one solid mass, cement it, as it were, into a strong tower which would last for all time, and the Arian controversy which now arose at first rather appealed to him for this reason. It seemed to him that if his subjects wasted their time and brains on a religious dispute they would have less opportunity to think of rebellion. Thus it was that this dispute, which



Aureus of Constantine.

afterwards shook the very foundations of the Christian world, was at first regarded as rather a joke by the Emperor. Very shortly, however, Constantine came to the realization that it was far from being a joke and that unless this disorder were nipped in the bud he was likely to find himself with a split empire on his hands.

And so it came to pass that he called together the celebrated Council of Nicea in the year 325 A. D.

As this paper is intended to be merely a character study, and not an essay on religion, I shall not mention the subject of the debate. Suffice it to say that the matter under discussion was one of vital import to the church and that the findings of the council stand today as they did in the year 325.

Constantine at first sided against Arius, and in a letter still extant alludes to him as a "very devil" and promptly banished him. Later, however, his opinions appear to have changed and Arius was recalled. Whether the mind of Constantine was changed by religious arguments on this, a most difficult question for him to decide, or whether he was moved by purely political reasons, will never be known. Constantine never did anything for which he did not have good and sufficient reasons. Life was a game with him and he played it to win.

Many there are who, if they should hear this paper, would condemn me for the kind of portrait which I have drawn of Constantine the Great, First Christian Emperor. And when I realize that he is worshipped as a saint in some quarters I fear that I may have given offence, a thing which I regret. He was a great man and at least his reign shines with "purest ray serene" in comparison with many who came before and after him.

But let us come to the year 337, which was marged by two events of great importance to the Emperor—his baptism and his death. The time had now come when Constantine evidently felt that to put off the consum-

mation of his religious life would be dangerous. While he was not old yet, he was no longer young, and the changes and chances of this mortal life might take him unaware. So he was baptized, and this event made a great change in the Emperor. He laid aside the costly garments of silk which he had been accustomed to wear and substituted robes of white; nor did he ever return to the gorgeous raiment of former days. He spent most of his time lying on a white bed and took no further active part in national affairs. He did not care to take any chances of being led into wrong-doing.

It has been stated that during the World War, when the Emperor of Austria died, his death was kept a secret for many months after it occurred. That his embalmed body was kept in the Palace and even shown to the public sitting in a chair in order that the fact of his death should not be a cause for disorder among the people. Whether this be true or false is not given to me to say. But if this really did occur it might easily have been patterned after the events of the reign of Constantine.

The corpse of the deceased Emperor, according to his own request, was transported to the city which was destined to preserve the name and memory of its founder. The body of Constantine, adorned with the vain symbols of greatness, the purple and the diadem, was deposited on a bed in one of



Aureus of Constantine.

the apartments of the Palace which, for that purpose, had been splendidly furnished and illuminated.

The forms of the court were strictly maintained. Every day at the appointed hours the principal officers of the state, the army and the household, approaching the person of their sovereign, with bended knees and a composed countenance, offered their respectful homage, as seriously as if he had been still alive. From motives of policy this theatrical representation was for some time continued, nor could flattery neglect the opportunity of remarking that Constantine alone by the peculiar indulgence of Heaven had reigned after his death.

There is many a true word spoken in jest and from an historical standpoint at least Constantine will never die. Whether he was merely born at a lucky time, or whether he would have been just as great in any age is doubtful, but the fact remains that he was the first Christian Emperor, and as such will always occupy a unique place in the history of Europe. From him dates the Holy Roman Empire, which only came to a termination during our own era.

BOOKLET ISSUED BY THE MEDALLIC ART COMPANY.

A booklet of forty pages has just been distributed by the Medallie Art Company, New York City, entitled "Medallie Art in Commerce, Civics, Philanthropy, Letters and Science." It contains numerous half-tone illustrations of medals, plaques, etc., recently produced by the company. There are also brief talks on "The History of Medals" and "The Making of Medals," with a list of American sculptors whose works have been reproduced by the company and a partial list of organizations for which medals have been made. The covers contains an embossed representation of the Roosevelt Medal of Honor.

COINS UNEARTHED IN OLD ROMAN CITY.

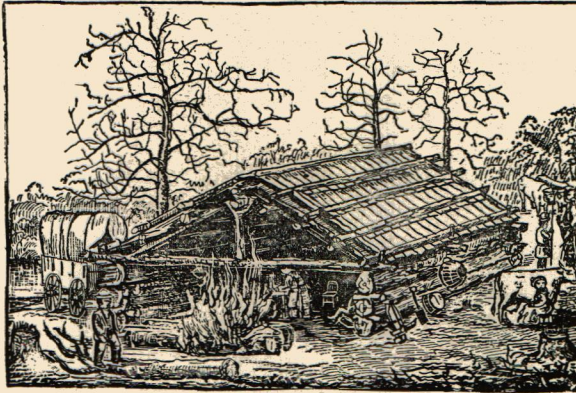
The excavation of relics of an ancient Roman city near Pont-Audemar, Normandy, France, have created a stir among archaeologists in Paris. Samos pottery filled with Roman coins of the second half of the second century are among the prizes so far unearthed. Work is now directed upon the excavttion of a Roman villa.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Granville Alexandrian Society.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

When the Pilgrim Fathers braved the unknown dangers of the New England coast, among their most cherished possessions were the few books brought from their homes across the Atlantic. It is not strange, then, that almost two hundred years later their descendants, setting out to found new homes in the Western wilderness, should have made provision for supplying the new community with books.

In 1804 a company was formed at Granville, Mass., with the intention of making a settlement in Ohio. This, called the Scioto Company, was the third of that name which effected settlement in Ohio. In the autumn of 1805 the Granville, Ohio, settlement was commenced.



First House in Granville.

It was then a city only in name;
The houses and barns had not yet a frame;
The streets and the squares no mortal could see,
And the woodman's ax had scarce hit a tree.

The founders of Granville colony, even before they started on their memorable journey from New England to Ohio, had provided for a public library by appointing a committee, consisting of Job Case, Timothy Rose and Sylvanus Mitchell, "to receive subscriptions for the encouragement of a library and to draw up and form a constitution for the said library." On November 17 and 24, 1805, the following officers were appointed for the Association: Elias Gilman, Timothy Rose and Timothy Spelman, directors; Samuel Thrall, treasurer, and Hiram Rose, librarian. The title of the library company was The Granville Alexandrian Society. A charter was obtained from the State Legislature in session at Chillicothe, Ohio, on January 26, 1807. Some time the following autumn the books were purchased in the East and, under the care of Samuel Everett, were transported by ox cart to their new home in the Ohio wilderness.

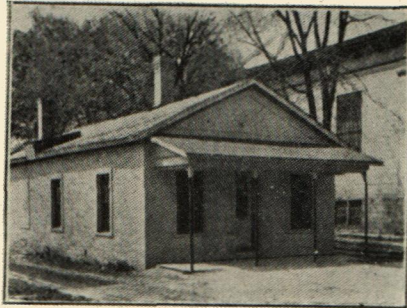
Immediately after the close of the war of 1812-15, the Granville Alexandrian Society, Granville, Ohio, acting under their very accommodating charter granted in 1807 for library purposes, established a bank. Certificates of stock, aside from those of the library department, were issued; also bills of circulation, and the business seems to have been managed by a distant board of directors.

The first year it was accommodated in the east front room of Mayor Grove Case's brick building, corner of Green and Broad streets. The first entry upon the books of the bank was the account of a note for \$1000, given by S. H. Smith, indorsed by William Stanberry, at sixty days, discounted for \$10.67.

It speaks well for the honesty of those times that the locks guarding the

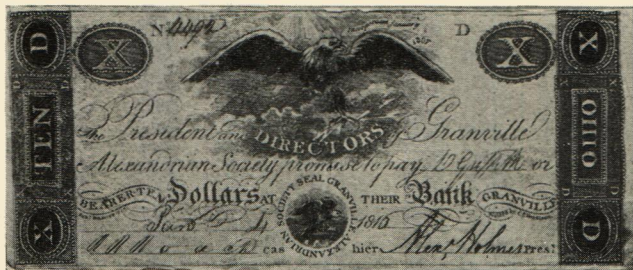
treasures of the bank were very poor; the window shutters were only wood; and a boy with an industrious jackknife could have effected an entrance in ten minutes. No one ever slept in that part of the building, yet there were deposited a large amount of bank bills as good as any bank bills of the day. Under the counter where the toes kicked against them lay bags of coin and nobody ever molested them.

In 1816 the Society finished and occupied the stone house on the south side of Broad street and just east of the square, where at two different times, the bank flourished under the above charter and failed. Alexander Holmes, of Newark, Ohio, was the first president and R. R. Roach the first cashier. Afterward G. Swan was cashier and he was succeeded by Elisha S. Gilman. The bank failed to redeem its notes in 1817. The last entry upon the bill book was under date of August 5, 1817.



Once Library and Bank together.

In 1836 the bank was revived under the same charter. The capital was furnished chiefly by parties in Buffalo, N. Y. Henry Roop was president and A. G. Hammond cashier. The bank occupied the same stone building at the southeast corner of Broad street and the public square, the old iron vault being still in position. Mr. Hammond was succeeded by A. J. Smith. On May 20, 1837, the bank suspended specie payments, acting in concert with other banks. Mr. Roop resigned the presidency October 3, 1837, B. Brice being vice-president. The last recorded meeting of the directors was March 13, 1838.



It is said that the immediate occasion of the breaking of the bank was the loaning of \$50,000 to a party in Western New York, perhaps a stockholder, in the bank's own issue, with the understanding that it should be placed in circulation abroad, to come home for redemption in small amounts. But the party failing, the money went into possession of a Buffalo bank, and immediately came back in bulk, the original packages unopened. During the same period many local laws were passed by the Ohio Legislature repealing charters of banks previously granted because of failure to make specie payment during and after the panic of 1837. These repeal acts included the charter of The Library Society of Granville, which was in 1841.

Along with this article, several illustrations of the bank notes of the Granville Alexandrian Society are shown. A \$10 note of the earlier issue,



dated January 4, 1816, serial letter D, signed by R. R. Roach, cashier and Alex. Holmes, president, is pictured. This issue came from the press of C. P. Harrison. A later issue of the Society bank notes were placed in circulation at the close of 1838 and beginning of 1839. The illustrations herein shown are the \$2, serial letter A; \$3, serial letter A; \$5, serial letter B; \$10, serial letter A. The \$2 and \$3 were signed by A. J. Smith, cashier, and A. Avery, president, and dated January 1, 1839. The fives and the tens were engraved eight notes to the double sheet: six of the fives, serial letters A, B, C, two letters each and two of the tens, each serial letter A. Undoubtedly the \$1, \$2 and \$3 notes were also engraved eight notes to the double sheet: four of the ones, serial letter A, B, two letters each, two of the twos, each serial letter A and two of the threes, each with serial letter A. This bank note issue came from the printery of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York. The notes of the same denomination in the sheet of Granville currency above described are of different lengths.

A UNIQUE VARIETY OF SWEDISH RIKSDALER.

An unusual and perhaps unique die variety of the otherwise common riksdalers of Christina of Sweden has lately come in my possession.

The reverse of these coins have, as is well known, the Resurrected Christ clothed in a long mantle which is held up by the left arm and, falling in long, sweeping curves, touches a point well past His right foot. This is the common representation.

On the lately discovered variety the mantle falls in a few, straight folds, and only a small part is held up by the left arm.



Diligent search through price and auction catalogs (Swedish) issued the past twenty-five years has failed to disclose any mention of this unusual arrangement of Christ's mantle.

Until I hear something to the contrary, I am firmly of the opinion that this is a unique variety of unusual importance on account of its great deviation from type.

ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., in April, 1927.

CANADA TO ISSUE TWO MEDALS FOR HER JUBILEE.

Canada is making plans to issue at least two medals in connection with the celebration of her Jubilee of Confederation July 1.

One will be struck in bronze and distributed to every school child taking part in the celebrations, which will be held in every town and city in Canada.

The other will be struck in bronze and silver and distributed to the winners of local competitions in schools for essays on some subject of Canadian history.

These have already been approved by the National Jubilee Committee as appointed and approved by Parliament.

Meadowvale, Ontario, May 7.

J. DOUGLAS FERGUSON.

THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
One Inch	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00
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1/4 Page	3.00	8.75	16.50	32.00
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One Page	12.00	32.00	62.50	115.00
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All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

MR. ZERBE'S EXHIBIT ENGAGEMENTS IN FLOOD ZONE CANCELED.

The floods in the Mississippi Valley during April interfered with several engagements Farran Zerbe had contracted for with his exhibit of "Money of the World." During May Mr. Zerbe had his exhibit with the Terre Haute (Ind.) Trust Company and the Liberty Insurance Bank, of Louisville, Ky. Writing from Terre Haute, Ind., on May 9, he said:

"I received my exhibit here today from Jackson, Miss., where it had been stored since December. Flood conditions caused anxiety, and its safe arrival was welcomed with thanksgiving. In an effort to escape the flood on my Southern route return from California, I turned north from Houston, Texas. As it was, I experienced the height of the flood in Arkansas and Southern Missouri. On my way from Dallas to St. Louis the train ran for miles with water up to the car steps—water all around, only tops of trees

in sight. We detoured over four railroads, crossed the Mississippi twice and arrived in St. Louis twenty-four hours late. My prospective spring engagements were all in what is now the flood zone and all have been canceled."

LES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE D'ART ISSUES TWO MEDALS.

This Belgian society has distributed to its members two medals for 1926, known as Exercise XXI.



The eleventh of the series is designed by J. Witterwulche. The obverse shows a native soldier kneeling and firing a gun. In the exergue, "Cameroun—Tabora. 1914-Estafrican-1918. Rhodesi." The reverse shows Belgium succoring Ruanda. The medal is struck in bronze and measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.



The twelfth medal is designed by Georges Petit. The obverse shows the reconstruction of Belgium after the devastation during the World War. Inscription, "La Belgique Repare Les Desastres de la Guerre." The reverse shows a Phoenix, symbolizing the country arising to a new life from the ashes. Inscription, "Multiplicat Nobis Phoenix Reparabilis Ales." The medal is struck in light bronze and measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.

J. deL.

BANK OF ENGLAND TO ISSUE PAPER CURRENCY.

It is reported that the Bank of England will issue notes of pound and half pound denomination to replace treasury notes in use since the war. The Bank has installed machinery for printing 500,000,000 notes yearly.

CHESTNUT HILL GARDEN CLUB MEDAL.

The obverse of the Chestnut Hill (Boston) Garden Club medal is illustrated here.



The medal was designed by Mr. Carl A. Hamann, and the Medallie Art Company, New York City, reproduced the medals from his designs. The illustration is actual size. They were struck in gold and are engraved on the reverse with the names of the recipients.

NEW GOLD COINS OF PERSIA.

Persia has a new set of gold coins, illustrated here from specimens furnished by Gutttag Bros., New York City.



These are dated 1305 (1926) and are of the denominations of 5, 2 and 1 pahlevi, issued by the new Shah, Raza Khan, Pahlevi dynasty. Three pahlevi are equal to two toman.

PAPERS ON NUMISMATICS FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

In the May issue of "Montana Education," the official organ of the Montana Education Association, is an article entitled "Numismatics for Teachers," by P. M. Silloway, principal of the school at Geyser, Mont., in which he urges that teachers in our public schools should become more familiar with American numismatics as a fundamental part of American history. The article treats of American currency in a general way and the author promises to furnish further articles with more detailed descriptions of our coinages and currency interesting to teachers from the viewpoint of our national history.

GUATEMALA'S NEW GOLD COINS.

Below is illustrated the type of the new gold coins of Guatemala from a set of three pieces received from Gutttag Bros., New York City. The three gold coins, 20, 10 and 5 quetzales, correspond in size with the \$20, \$10 and \$5 gold coins of the United States. All are of the same type and are dated 1926. The new quetzale is equivalent to 60 of the pesos formerly in circulation.



Obverse of 20 Quetzales and Reverse of 10 Quetzales.

On the obverse is the Guatemalan arms, with date below. Above, "Republic of Guatemala." The reverse has the national bird perched on a pedestal, with figures of value at left and "Quetzales" below. Surrounding, "Ley de 26 de Noviembre de 1924."

The monetary law of November 26, 1924, provided that the gold coins should be of denominations of 20, 10 and 5 quetzales; the silver coins of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ quetzale, and the copper-aluminum pieces of 5 pesos, 1 peso and 50 centavos. The copper-nickel coins formerly in circulation continue to be legal tender at their nominal value on an equal footing with the copper-aluminum coins. All other old coins are demonetized.

The new gold coins are 900 fine, the alloy being copper, and are legal tender to any amount. United States gold coins are unlimited legal tender in Guatemala at the rate of one quetzale or 60 pesos to the dollar.

SWEDEN'S MINT MASTER'S REPORT FOR 1926.

The report of the Mint Master of Sweden, K. A. Wallroth, for 1926 has been published. It shows that during the year no gold coins nor nickel subsidiary coins were struck. The coinage consisted of: Two kronor, 221,577 pieces; one kronor, 465,467; five ore, 1,570,600; two ore, 2,448,950; one ore, 7,379,300. Of the five and one ore denomination a comparatively small number were struck from the 1925 dies. All others were from the 1926 dies.

Medals struck and sold during the year were as follows: Gold, 1,413; silver, 12,066; bronze, 5,054; aluminum, 200.

A supplement to the report, "Swedish Mints in Bygone Ages," shows illustrations of coins struck at the various mints, as well as maps.

J. deL.

NEW METAL FOR SILVER COINS.

An alloy of silver with metal cadmium, a metal somewhat like zinc, in the minting of silver coins is advocated by a German metallurgist. He contends that the alloy of copper and silver with cadmium will produce the coins is an antiquated material. The copper-alloy coins have remained in use, he says, merely because of conservatism, and not because they are the best that we can make. The copper contained in our silver coins makes them become more easily blackened, he says, and lowers their resistance to the action of chemicals. The substitute of silver with cadmium will produce, he claims, a harder alloy without affecting the beauty or lasting qualities of the silver.

ALBANIA HAS NEW CLASSY GOLD COIN.

We illustrate here the gold coin of 100 francs issued in 1926 by Albania. The obverse bears the portrait of the President, Amet Zogu. Specimen for illustration is from Gutttag Bros., New York City.

The reverse has a biga. Below, "Shqipni. Albania. Fr. 100. 1926." Under the forefeet of the horses are the names of the designer and maker, G. Romagnoli and A. Motti, Inc., respectively.



In addition to the gold 100 francs, silver coins of 5 and 2 francs, nickel coins of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ leku, and a bronze coin of $\frac{1}{10}$ leku have been issued, all of distinctive types.

Prior to March 1, 1926, there was no official monetary system in Albania. The currency consisted of French, English and Turkish gold coins and American paper money, with the small coins of Central Europe. Italian money has also been in general use in Southern Albania. Small coins of alloy have recently been placed in circulation by the National Bank of Albania.

THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY MEDAL.

The 1926 anniversary medal of the Royal Swedish Academy, struck in honor of Alfred Nobel and designed by Erik Lindberg, shows on the obverse the profile bust of the philanthropist, Alfred Nobel.



The reverse shows Minerva fighting the hydra of ignorance, a remarkably strong and exquisite'y executed design by Mr. Lindberg. In the exergue, "Mala Corporis Animique Scientia Vincet." (See THE NUMISMATIST, February, 1926, page 82.)

J. deL.

CORRECTION.

Through an oversight an error occurred in the advertisement last month of the New York Coin and Stamp Co., Little Falls, N. J., which we regret. In the set of fractional currency offered at \$3 the 15-cent note was omitted. This item should have read as follows: "U. S. Fractional Currency, 3c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 50c., new, \$3.00."

HARMON FOUNDATION MEDAL.

The obverse of the Harmon Foundation medal is reproduced here. It was designed by Mr. Charles Andrew Hafner, from whose models the Medallie Art Company, New York City, struck the medals. The headquarters of the Harmon Foundation is in New York City.



Below is illustrated the 1 krone of Greenland's new coins, dated 1926 a set of which has been received from Guttag Bros., New York City.

GREENLAND'S NEW COINS

The illustration is actual size. They are engraved on the reverse with the names of the recipients. The medals were also struck in one-inch size



The set consists of three pieces. The 1 krone is struck in a brassy-bronze metal, as is also the 50-ore piece. The 25-ore piece is struck in a metal resembling nickel. All are of the same type.

MR. EKLUND'S ARTICLES APPRECIATED.

The following is from one of our Pittsburgh (Pa.) subscribers:

"May I just say that the articles by Mr. Eklund starting in May issue are, with one exception, the best thing the magazine has ever started. May I say frankly that the talk about advancing the publication price has not interested me, as I have always felt that the number of articles on U. S. paper money, U. S. coins, medals, etc., has been given ten times the space that foreign coins has, and the difficulty in properly locating many foreign coins is a problem to many young collectors, while most everyone can get plenty of information about U. S. Keep up the good work and also give us more articles like your list of counterstamped coins."



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted June 1, 1927.

- 3174 Earl J. Strock, Portland, Col.
- 3175 Mrs. Lillian L. Yates, 318 Davison Street, Joliet, Ill.
- 3176 Charles S. Manning, 211 North Lexington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 3177 Sidney S. Anhalt, 128 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
- 3178 Greenville Numismatic Society, P. O. Box 351, Greenville, S. C.
- 3179 Ted Gudell, 708 North Avenue, Waukegan, Ill.
- 3180 Charles Mitzman, 745 East 103rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Application for Membership.

The following application was received prior to May 15, 1927. If no objections are received prior to July 1, 1927, the applicant will become a member on that date and his name will be published in the July issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT

George A. Youngdahl (United States Coins),
1526 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSED BY

Harry T. Wilson
J. Henri Ripstra

Changes of Address.

J. deLagerberg, from 240 Midland Avenue, East Orange, N. J., to Box 42, Shoreham, Long Island, N. Y.

John E. Burton, from 614 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wis., to 612 Milwaukee Street, care Hotel Carleton, Milwaukee, Wis.

Delmont L. Angell, from Second and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Cal., to 243 East Ocean Blvd., Long Beach, Cal.

Adam Pietz, from 1001 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to 108 West Queen Lane, Germantown, Pa.

Wesley H. Hayes, from 200 Newark Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., to 53 Franklin Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

Mrs. Charles N. Hinckley, from 1536 Rosemont Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 6210 North Artesian Ave., Chicago, Ill.

F. Sarnecki, from 943 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill., to 1621 Humboldt Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

David S. English, from 819 Central Ave., Glendale, Cal., to 1425 Dorothy Ave., Glendale, Ill.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

COIN EXHIBIT IN TONOPAH, NEV.

Exhibits of coins to the public need not be confined to Coin Week, but can be made at other times as well. This fact was demonstrated the first week in April, when Karl B. Diehl, of Tonopah, Nev., placed an exhibit in the window of a new store in his town. It consisted of a practically complete set of United States silver coins, and he writes that it was a complete success, as a crowd was about the window constantly, many of them being gold seekers on their way to the new Weepah gold fields.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) NUMISMATISTS ORGANIZE.

After many months of agitation and consideration, the coin collectors of Washington, D. C., have formed an organization and will apply for membership in the A. N. A. as a branch society. The name adopted is the Washington Coin Club, and meetings are being held twice a month in the McGill Building. There are nine charter members. George H. Russell was elected President; John Zug, Vice-President, and G. H. Emery, Secretary-Treasurer.

Obituary.

CHARLES B. TURRILL—A TRIBUTE.

After an illness that had progressively sapped vitality since the closing days of 1926, Charles Beebe Turrill passed from this life at his home, 57 Sanchez street, San Francisco, at noon May 11th, aged 73 years.

Lengthy obituary notices in the press of his home city cast him "the dean of California chroniclers," that "he was known as the man of a million hobbies" and was "San Francisco's unofficial archivist."

Mr. Turrill was born near Folsom, Cal., March 26, 1854. His industry and success in recording and preserving things relating to California permanently identifies him with the history of that State since his boyhood days. Among his early writings was "California Notes," published in 1876, and which has long been a much-sought item by collectors of Californiana. He was long associated with railroad administration, and in late years had been active as a commercial photographer. He served on various State commissions, including that to the New Orleans Exposition, 1884-1886.

As a writer and lecturer his abilities were frequently sought, and for much of his service his only accepted reward was the glory in doing it and helping the cause. He was actively interested in literary and collectors' societies, and his home, with its varied collections and great library, was a mecca for students, writers and investigators—and the latchstring was always out.

Of his various collections, his library of about 10,000 volumes and 15,000 pictures relating to California was his pride. In addition to coins, paper money and stamps, he collected many things from the worthwhile to the trivial, within the scope of what he classed "evidences of commercial practices." California educational institutions have been rivals in recent years for the Turrill library and collections. It is understood arrangements for final disposition to a San Francisco college were made early this year, delivery to be following his death.

His interest in numismatics and A. N. A. membership spans little more than a decade, but they were fruitful years. He formed a representative collection of specimens and literature, was a contributor of convention papers, and served as a member of the Board of Governors; but his main service was as activity pivot of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. He had been the Society's presiding officer for several years, his home was its meeting place and repository of its property, and he insisted in participating in its meetings to the last.

Mr. Turrill never married. His nearest surviving kin are cousins. One of them, Miss Laura S. Graham, of Sacramento, cared for him during his illness and was with him when he died.

While not a churchman in the common sense, Mr. Turrill was welcome in and helpful to all churches. He loved the California missions and was active for their restoration and preservation. So, all in all, it was fitting that the last rites Saturday morning, May 14, were from the Mission Dolores Church that shadows San Francisco's revered shrine of Christianity—the little Mission Dolores, established in 1776.

An ardent collector, close student, loyal friend, willing helper and jovial companion, tested in several years' close association, makes "Pop" Turrill's going a great loss to the writer.

FARRAN ZERBE.

Written at Terre Haute, Ind., May 18, 1927.

CYRUS EASTMAN ROBINSON.

C. Eastman Robinson, of Concord, N. H., a member of the A. N. A. for a number of years, died at his home on East Penacock street, East Concord, on April 16, after an illness of a week. Mr. Robinson was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, in which he had taken a prominent part until a week before his death.

He was born in East Concord, the son of Cyrus and Mary Eastman Robinson. He was a member of the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows and Eastern

Star, also of the New Hampshire Historical Society and the International Fire Chiefs' Association. He was a manufacturer of fire-hoze nozzles in East Concord.

His funeral took place on April 18 from Grace Episcopal Church. He is survived by his widow, Emeline Hardy Robinson; a son, George E. Robinson; three sisters, a brother and two grandchildren.

HENRY B. SPENCER.

Henry B. Spencer, a member of the Springfield (Mass.) Coin Club, died at the Holyoke (Mass.) Hospital on May 13, after an illness of a week. He had been in failing health for several months. He was 78 years old. He was a former member of the Massachusetts Legislature and had also served as warden of the Mount Tom Reservation. He was a member of the Connecticut Valley Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Ella Spencer, a public school teacher in Holyoke, and a brother. His wife died in 1922.

Although much interested in coins and a regular attendant at the meetings of the Club, he was best known locally as a leader and worker in the Republican party in the district in which he lived.

REV. ALFRED WATSON HANDS DEAD.

The death of Rev. A. W. Hands, of Wanstead, England, occurred on February 12 last. The Rev. Mr. Hands was well known as the author of several numismatic works, relating chiefly to ancient Greek and Roman coins. With the exception of six years spent in New Zealand, he had lived in England all his life, having been rector of several churches. He was 79 years of age and is survived by his widow and a daughter.

YOUNG COIN AND STAMP COLLECTOR WINS SILVER CUP.

The coin and stamp collection of Raymond Aarons, of Philadelphia, one of the youngest members of the American Numismatic Association, won one of the two silver cups awarded for the best exhibits at the Boys' Hobby Fair, Philadelphia, early in May. On account of the excellence of his exhibit he was awarded, in addition, a special cup 24 inches high.

Young Mr. Aarons is president of the Central High School Stamp Club. His collection numbers about 6,000 coins and 42,000 stamps. He began collecting when about 8 years old, the nucleus of his coin collection being a number of coins collected by his father, Joseph Aarons. The collection of coins and stamps was insured for \$40,000 during the exhibition.

DEALER MEHL SAILS FOR EUROPE.

B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas, sailed from New York on May 25th for France, and will attend the Rotary Convention at Ostend, Belgium, during June. He has been appointed one of the assistant sergeants-at-arms of the convention by International President Rogers. After the convention he will tour Europe for about two months, visiting many of the important points. He expects to return in time to be present at the Hartford Convention of the A. N. A.

CENT OF 1912 WITH REEDED EDGE.

Recently there came into my possession, from circulation, a cent dated 1912, D mint mark, with reeded edge. I believe the reeding is original. Is this a known variety?

J. M. HENDERSON.

Columbus, Ohio, May 11.

The Hartford Convention of the A. N. A.

AUGUST 20 TO 25, 1927.

The stage is being set for the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association to be held in Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927. While many of the details remain to be perfected, the important matters have been determined. It is hoped to announce all details in our July issue.

As announced last month, headquarters will be at the Hotel Bond, an attractive, up-to-date hotel, with all modern conveniences. The rates announced are as follows:

Single rooms without bath	\$2.50 and \$3.00
Single rooms with bath	\$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00
Double rooms without bath	\$4.00 and \$5.00
Double rooms with bath	\$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00

Those who expect to attend should write George J. Myer, manager of the hotel, and make reservations.

Convention activities will be centered in the Connecticut State Library, where the business sessions and exhibit will be held. The exhibit will be in the large hall of the Library, where there will also be on display parts of the Mitchelson collection and other interesting items relating to Connecticut State history.

The business sessions will be in the Attorneys' Room of the State Supreme Court, which occupies part of the Library Building. The furnishings and appointments of this room are said to be extremely comfortable and cozy.

The A. N. A. is fortunate in having as one of its members Mr. George S. Godard, of Hartford, the State Librarian, who has kindly placed at our disposal the facilities the building offers for our convention and is lending his aid in other directions to make the convention a success.

While the entertainment program has not been arranged sufficiently to permit its announcement until next month, those in charge state it will include several attractive features. In addition to the usual smoker and get-together function, the banquet and the theater party for the ladies, two sightseeing trips are being considered, one of which will probably be to Newgate Prison and the Granby copper mines, from which the ore was taken that furnished the copper from which John Higley fashioned the three-pence with which his name is associated. The other sightseeing trip will probably include a visit to one or more of the industrial plants in Hartford in which nationally known products are manufactured.

There will probably be an afternoon and evening for which no entertainment will be provided, leaving members at liberty to enjoy themselves as they desire.

Four business sessions will probably be held on the mornings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and the official photograph will be taken immediately after one of the sessions.

One of the evenings will probably be "Dealers' Night," when dealers and others will be given an opportunity to buy and sell coins. This was a feature for the first time at the Detroit convention two years ago.

Saturday, the 20th, will be registration day. The first thing to do when you arrive is to see Harry Wilson, the General Secretary, and register. This is important, as the registration book is the official record of the attendance. No matter when you arrive, don't forget to register with the General Secretary. Saturday will also be the time to install your exhibit.

While Hartford is not as large as the cities in which most of our conventions have been held, it is not a small city. Its population is approximately 150,000. But it has been demonstrated that our most successful conventions have not always been in the largest cities. In fact, it has been shown that the largest attendance of the public at the exhibits has been in the smaller cities. It has also been demonstrated that exhibits held in hotels do not attract the public in as great numbers as when held in a public building. The main hall of the Connecticut State Library, where our exhibit will be held, contains many items of historical interest, and the public will no doubt feel at liberty to come and see the numismatic exhibit during the convention.

Although the A. N. A. does not have many members living in the vicinity of Hartford, it has a number throughout Connecticut, and a large membership in Massachusetts, which should help greatly to swell the attendance. Added to these is the large membership in New York City and lower New York State, all of whom are within a few hours' ride of Hartford.

Hartford has the distinction of having two prominent numismatic collections permanently on exhibition in public institutions. In the State Library is the collection of the late Joseph C. Mitchelson, of Tariffville, Conn., long a member of the A. N. A., which he bequeathed to the State of Connecticut. This is installed in a special vault built in the Library to accommodate it. The other collection is the one formed by the late J. Coolidge Hills, long a resident of Hartford and also a member of the A. N. A., and bequeathed to the Hartford Atheneum.

Hartford is, of course, the capital of Connecticut, and is a well-laid-out city, with many historic attractions and associations. The Capitol Building is of white marble, situated close to the State Library. The city has a park system the largest of any city in the United States in proportion to population. It has many manufacturing industries, including those of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company and the Royal and Underwood typewriters, and is the home of numerous life and fire insurance companies.

The first settlement on the site of Hartford was made by the Dutch from New Amsterdam in 1633, and the name of Hartford was adopted in 1637. It was first chartered in 1784. It was the meeting place of the famous "Hartford Convention" in 1814, called to consider the grievances of the people of the New England States, means of preserving their resources and measures of protection against the British. It was the birthplace of Noah Webster and has been the home of Samuel P. Goodrich (Peter Parley), George D. Prentice, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Dudley Warner and Samuel L. Clemens.

The State Library is housed in a handsome structure erected in 1910. Mr. Godard has been the Librarian for more than twenty-five years. It was established in 1854 to house under one roof the collection of books, official papers and records of the State that had accumulated for years in the offices of the several officials. It also contains a number of valuable collections of books, papers and records of a semi-public nature formed by individuals and deposited in the Library for the benefit of the public. Among the latter are the Trumbull papers, which belonged to Jonathan Trumbull, once Governor of Massachusetts, and given by his grandson, David Trumbull, to the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1795. In 1921 the Society graciously voted to return them to the State of Connecticut.

Hartford will furnish a background for one of the most successful conventions the A. N. A. has held. It only remains for the members to do their part, both in attending and bringing exhibits. A few days spent there during the convention will be a splendid vacation.

CALL FOR NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Article 4, Section 2 of our By-Laws, reads as follows:

"At least sixty days prior to a Convention the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall issue a call in the Official Paper for nominations for officers. Nominations for any officer may be made by any member or by a branch society. Such nominations shall be sent to the General Secretary, who shall, immediately upon receipt of same, notify the members so nominated, and those who have not declined shall be considered as having accepted the nomination. A Committee on Nomination, consisting of three, shall be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to see that nominations for officers are made.

I hereby respectfully notify all members of the American Numismatic Association that nominations for officers to be elected at the Hartford, Connecticut, Convention of 1927, are now in order, and all such nominations should be sent to the General Secretary, Mr. Harry T. Wilson, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES MARKUS,
Chairman, Board of Governors.

Davenport, Iowa, May 13, 1927.

HARTFORD A. N. A. CONVENTION.

As was announced in the June issue of THE NUMISMATIST, our 1927 convention will be held in the city of Hartford, Conn., August 20th to 25th.

The 1926 convention at Washington, D. C., was so successful that this year's convention will be run on the same plan, that is, under the auspices of the A. N. A., as Hartford has no local club. Mr. Godard, the only member of the Association living in Hartford, has very kindly consented to take hold and make the preliminary arrangements, which you will find published in this month's issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

We know that all our friends will be there and we extend a hearty welcome to all members who have never attended a convention. I assure you that if you attend one convention you will get the habit and become one of the regulars. I am looking forward with the hope that the Hartford convention will be the most successful in the history of the Association.

Numismatically yours,

H. H. YAWGER,
President American Numismatic Association.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

Farran Zerbe sends the following suggestion for a feature of the Hartford Convention:

"Now You Ask One." All to bring their numismatic puzzles—specimens, publications, hearsay, etc., for information and discussion.

PAPERS TO BE READ AT THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

The Committee on Papers to be read at this year's Hartford Convention hereby appeals to all good and loyal A. N. A. members to volunteer with literary contributions on numismatic topics in the shape of papers to be presented for reading at the Hartford Convention.

You all know that one of the important activities of our Conventions is the reading of papers, and the good work of our Association to some extent must be measured by the scientific and educational numismatic work which we accomplish. This year we are meeting in an entirely new city, in a State in which the Association is very poorly represented, and the more interesting papers we are able to present at the Convention the greater will be the success of this Convention and of our A. N. A. work in general.

The Committee is unable to appeal to each member by individual letter and is compelled to take this means to request members to contribute papers voluntarily.

Members are urged to come forth of their own volition and to promptly correspond with the undersigned, stating the topic on which they will present a paper.

Here is your good opportunity to take active part in our Association work, to be a booster and to make a valuable contribution to the literature of numismatics.

Don't leave this until the last minute but write immediately to

MORITZ WORMSER, Chairman,
Committee on Convention Papers.

COMMITTEES FOR HARTFORD CONVENTION.

H. H. Yawger, President of the A. N. A., announces the appointment of the following committees for the Hartford Convention:

Committee on Nominations—Dr. J. M. Henderson, 511 Citizens Bank Bldg., Columbus, Ohio, chairman; Alden Scott Boyer, 201 E. Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill.; Albert A. Grinnell, 294 Boston Blvd. East, Detroit, Mich.

Committee on Papers—Moritz Wormser, 95 Fifth Ave., New York City, chairman; A. W. Morris, 54 Buckingham St., Springfield, Mass.; Theodore

Belote, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.; Dr. George Hetrich, Birdsboro, Pa.; J. M. Connor, Jr., Woodwild, Metuchen, N. J.

Committee on Credentials—Harry T. Wilson, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill., chairman; John M. Oliver, 30 Rochelle St., Springfield, Mass.; L. A. Renaud, 53 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.

Committee on Resolutions—George A. Gillette, 1016 Wilder Bldg., Rochester, N. Y., chairman; Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.; George J. Bauer, 1462 Culver Road, Rochester, N. Y.; N. T. Thorson, 551 S. 26th Ave., Omaha, Neb.; H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.

Committee on Elections—Edward T. Newell, American Numismatic Society, 156th St. and Broadway, New York City, chairman; J. W. Prevost, 963 Sumner Ave., Springfield, Mass.; A. C. Hutchinson, 1811 Clay Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday, April 8th, 1927, at 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, President George H. Blake in the chair. Present: Messrs. Butler, Doe, Firestone, Schulman, Boyd, Miller, Blake, Valentine, Robertson, Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. Wormser. Visiting: Miss Doe, Mr. Haldeman and Dr. Jacob Hirsch.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Dudley Butler presented a paper on "Curious Sidelights on the Character of Constantine the Great," upon the conclusion of which a rising vote of thanks was given to the reader.

Mr. E. T. Newell exhibited a fine range of Constantine pieces and supplemented his exhibit with instructive and humorous comment.

The application of Miss M. M. O'Reilly, Assistant Director of the U. S. Mint, for membership in this Club was submitted by Mr. Blake. Moved by Mr. Boyd and seconded by Dr. Valentine that Miss O'Reilly be made an honorary corresponding member of this Club, with effect from date, and that as she sails tomorrow, Saturday, the 9th inst., for Europe, Mr. Blake be instructed to advise her accordingly by telegram. Carried unanimously.

The Executive Committee recommended that the topic for the next meeting be "War Medals and Decorations," with a paper by Mr. Gillingham. This recommendation adopted.

In response to the welcome to our guests, each one said a few words on their various interests.

Regularly proposed and seconded that Dr. Hirsch be admitted to membership immediately and for which purpose the rules be suspended temporarily. Carried.

Adjourned.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday, May 13th, 1927, at the Kloster Glocke Restaurant, 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Mr. George H. Blake presiding. Present: Mr. and Mrs. Wormser, Messrs. Wood, Butler, Boyd, Miller, Belden, Blake, Valentine, Newell and Reilly. Visiting, Mr. Gillingham.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Gillingham: Silver medal given by the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, of London, 7th September, 1839, to John Kelly, of the police department of Gibraltar for services during the great fire; paste Jewelled Cross of the Order of St. Anne of Russia, circa 1780; Order of Melusine, given by the Lusignan family; Order of Steel Crown or Constellation of the Southern Star of Araucania (South America); Order of the Sahara (?) by Lebaudy; bronze medal for Captain Cook by the Arctic Club of America, 1909; Masonic decoration of the Warwickshire Lodge of England.

Mr. Wormser: 100 francs gold of Albania, 1926, and 100 francs gold of Switzerland, 1925.

Mr. Boyd: Coins of Persia—1 toman, Reza Khan Shah, 1305 (1926), and the following specimens of the new coinage, 1927, of Reza Shah: 1 pahlevi

($\frac{2}{3}$ toman), 2 pahlevi ($1\frac{1}{3}$ toman), 5 pahlevi ($3\frac{1}{3}$ toman), also 2 and 1 krans.

Mr. Gillingham supported his exhibit with a chatty paper containing many anecdotes of how he acquired some of his specimens in odd places in various parts of the globe. A rising vote of thanks was given to Mr. Gillingham at the conclusion.

The Secretary reported receipt of a letter of resignation from Mr. C. H. Imhoff. Upon motion being duly made and carried, the Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Imhoff his resignation had been accepted, but with regret.

Mr. Wormser, for the Executive Committee, proposed that the topic for the next meeting be "Your Most Interesting Auction Catalogue" and that at the same meeting a "Numismatic Questionnaire" be prepared and submitted to the members. Proposals accepted.

Mr. Boyd proposed and Dr. Valentine seconded that a letter of condolence be sent to our fellow-member, Mr. J. M. Swanson, conveying an expression of our sympathy in the loss he has recently sustained by reason of the sudden death of his brother. Carried unanimously, and the Secretary instructed accordingly.

Adjourned.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB (CLEVELAND, OHIO).—

The 70th meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held in Parlor C at the Hollenden Hotel on April 13th. The following members were present: Messrs. Cathcart, Fisher, Freeman, Carlstrom, Joers, Molnar, Walker, Gregg, Rottner, Harley, Zatroch, Spencer, Bickford and Booth.

The Club also entertained as guests: Messrs. Stephan, Strassel, Williams, Ayars, Kenney, Mitzman, Kessler and Simpson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Geo. Zatroch, of Lorain, was elected a member and Dr. David E. Stephan, of Lorain, was proposed for membership.

This being the bi-monthly auction meeting, all business was dispensed with. A very fine catalog was gotten up by the Publicity Committee, containing 170 lots of miscellaneous coins. Throughout the evening there was spirited bidding to obtain the choice pieces. Ancient coins, dating as far back as 500 B. C., and modern coins, together with an almost complete collection of half cents, were some of the high points of the auction. A very beautiful example of a tetradrachm of Athens, obverse, head of Athene, the Greek goddess of wisdom and war, and reverse, the owl, brought the highest price, \$7.30.

A complete series of Italian war medals from the first to the tenth army, and some very choice \$3 gold pieces, together with a sprinkling of colonial currency and Confederate and Virginia Treasury notes, comprised some of the other items.

These auction sales, being held every other month, have added a new life to the Club. Collections are solicited from both members and non-members for auction and a ten per cent. charge is made to the owner, which goes into the treasury.

After holding meetings each month for almost six years, the Club was forced to find new headquarters, and their future address is the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

Meeting adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary, Care The Ames Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—

A special meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia was held on April 7, 1927, at 3.30 P. M., on the second floor of Congress Hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets. Present, fifteen members and a number of guests.

Leader Dr. S. W. Woodhouse, Jr., took those present through all the rooms of Independence Hall, Congress Hall and the rest of the buildings on Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth streets and explained the points of the historical furniture on exhibition, dwelling particularly upon the makers and the style of the work of the early Philadelphia workers, citing authorities.—W. W. LONGSTRETH, Secretary pro tem.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—

A stated meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia was held by invitation of Mr. David S. B. Chew at the Union League on Monday, April 25, 1927, at 8.15 o'clock. Present, seventeen members and a number of guests. The President, Mr. David Milne, in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. F. D. Langenheim was called upon to act in his place.

The minutes of the March meeting, as well as of the special meeting on April 7, were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read, approved and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The Curator of Numismatics reported the accession of six medals since the last meetings—the eleventh and twelfth medals of Les Amis de la Medaille of Brussels, the Leopold and Astria Wedding medal and the United States Navy medals purchased.

Other committees reported progress.

The Committee on Program reported that fellow-member Mr. Hoopes desired to entertain the Society at his West Chester farm some time in May. After discussion it was left to Mr. Hoopes to notify the members when it was convenient for him to have them come.

In re the change of name of the Charles J. Cohen Endowment Fund, it was agreed to make such changes as would be agreeable to Mr. Cohen. The officers were authorized to confer with him in the matter.

The Society here took a recess to listen to an address by Mr. W. H. Schoff on "A Historical Pilgrimage in Portugal and Spain," at the close of which and upon motion the thanks and appreciation of the Society were extended to Mr. Schoff for his very interesting and scholarly address. A collation was then served to the members and guests.

Adjourned.—F. D. LANGENHEIM, Secretary pro tem.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held in the Library of the Municipal Museum on the evening of April 5th, at 8 P. M. Present: Messrs. Plumb, Sunday, Lange, Lindbo, Henderson, Emmet Peake, Kuhns, Chapin, Potter, Haringx, Parker, Cowles, Reddick and Dr. French.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

No committees reporting and there being no correspondence requiring attention, the regular order of business was suspended and a recess taken for an auction of desirable coins. Ex-President Sunday acted as auctioneer, and with his usual success disposed of most of the coins.

Adjourned.—ARTHUR C. PARKER, Secretary, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held in the library of the Municipal Museum at 8 P. M., Tuesday evening, April 19, 1927. Present: Messrs. Plumb, Lange, Horner, Sunday, Bauer, Borradaile, Dr. Peake, E. Peake, Reddick, Woolsey, Amberg, Wardell, Woodbury, Henderson, Lindboe, Richardson, Parker, Kuhne, Haringx, Potter, Gillette, Kolb, Moor and Keeley.

The meeting was called to order by President Plumb and the minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

An excellent exhibit of ancient Greek coins, together with some Moham-medan and ancient Romans, was placed on the table by Mr. George J. Bauer. These were representative pieces secured during his trip abroad during the winter.

The consignment of medals struck by the society in honor of Paul M. Lange, as fifteenth president of the association, was opened and members inspected the medals, which were designed by A. A. Kolb, medallist.

Upon motion, Mr. Richardson was elected to active membership in the association, he having made application and been duly vouched for by two members.

The president requested Mr. Bauer to give an informal address upon his African trip. Mr. Bauer responded and delivered a most interesting account of his 17,000-mile journey through Northern Africa, Egypt, Syria, Palestine,

Italy, Greece, and certain French cities in search of coins. His descriptions were highly illuminating as to conditions surrounding the collecting of coins in original sources.

Mr. George Gillette, who was Mr. Bauer's traveling companion, also spoke of the trip and mentioned some of its amusing as well as instructive features. Both speakers stated that at a later meeting a more formal presentation would be made.

There being no other business to bring before the meeting, upon motion, the association adjourned until May 3.—ARTHUR C. PARKER, Secretary, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held in the Library of the Municipal Museum on May 3 at 8 P. M.

An exhibition of fine coins collected by Mr. George A. Gillette while on his trip through Africa and the Near East was placed on the table. Among them were seven gold coins from the Luxor find. The three stages of the Athenian coins were illustrated by excellent specimens. Among the better and more striking exhibits were the coin of Mende, stamped with the satyr on a mule; Philip of Macedonia, Alexander the Great, both barbaric and classic examples and ranging from 1 dr. to 8 dr., and also many early Romans. Some very fine silver coins were from Syracuse and from seventh century Moslem sources, as from Abdel Mulek (637 A. D.), the builder of the Mosque of Omar; six Ptolemies, uncirculated; a coin of Lysamachus of Thrace; a coin of Metapontum, with a head of wheat, and some early Persians were shown. The club greatly enjoyed the display of these treasures, but Mr. Gillette informed the members that of all the numerous specimens collected there were scarcely twelve of which he did not already have examples.

The following members were present: Messrs. Plumb, Parker, Peake, Lange, E. Peake, Lindboe, Gillette, Chapin, Sunday, Kaufman, Reddick, Richardson, Kolb, Harringx and Wardell. Visitors, about 30 members of the Optimist Club.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A bill for \$62.60 from Bastian Brothers for completing the die of the Lange medal was presented and approved.

There being no communications requiring reply and no applications for membership, a recess was declared for the auction. Mr. Sunday acted as auctioneer and with his usual persuasive ability disposed of several lots of excellent coins, including early Europeans, Americans and a few ancients — ARTHUR C. PARKER, Secretary, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The ninety-eighth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 2700 South Wabash Ave., Wednesday, April 6. Those present were: Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Blomquist, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Ripstra, Messrs. Blomquist, Boyer, Brown, Budvitis, Carlsen, Cederlund, Collier, Davis, Freter, Gommell, Golding, Grant, Jackson, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Koenker, Kopicki, Kempke, Lawless, McKinley, Nelson, Phelps, Dr. Rackus, Russell, Sternberg, Strubinger, Wendt and Wilson. Messrs. Green, Egler and Markoosky were present as visitors. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Josephson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter of greeting from Dr. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio.

The rules were suspended and David L. Nelson was elected to membership. Dr. Rackus was called upon and he spoke interestingly concerning the exhibit.

Mr. Golding, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Ripstra each spoke briefly on medallion production.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Koenker: \$1 and \$2 first issue greenbacks, privately issued, Civil War period; 5 and 10 cent notes, and some Turkish currency.

By Mr. Cederlund: Plate money of Charles XI, one daler, 1662, and two dalers, 1674.

By Mr. Davis: Fifteen pieces Irish gun money, and 50 and 75 cent pieces issued by Potter Palmer.

By Mr. Kopicki: Set of red-back fractional currency; 1882 CC dollar.

By Mr. Josephson: Dollar and half dollar California gold pieces; $\frac{1}{2}$ escudo, Costa Rica, and two 5-grusch gold pieces of Egypt.

By Dr. Rackus: Crown of Hungary, 1506, and several medieval medals.

By Mr. Wilson: Two new medals issued by the Belgian Society of Medallistic Art, commemorating the colonial campaigns and the restoration of Belgium.

By Mr. Budvitis: Examples of all the American commemorative coins in both gold and silver; the Spaulding Bryan piece and a collection of Russian copper and silver coins.

By Mr. Golding: Moffatt \$5 gold piece; 25 and 50 cent California gold pieces; a number of five-crown issued by Hamburg from 1621 to 1888, five-mark piece of Frederick, 1888, and \$5 gold piece of 1807.

By Mr. Jackson: \$10 gold, 1795.

By Mr. Green: A collection of coins of United States and South America, and various European countries.

An auction was held, refreshments were served and the meeting adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

WASHINGTON COIN CLUB.—The first and organization meeting of the Washington Coin Club was held Friday, March 18, 1927, in Room 402, McGill Building. The above name was adopted and the following officers were elected:

Geo. H. Russell, President.

John Zug, Vice-President.

G. H. Emery, Secretary-Treasurer.

It was moved and carried that meetings be held twice a month on the second and fourth Friday of each month.

The following are the charter members: Earle M. Amick, Theodore Belote, Charles H. Deetz, Gustav H. Emery, Benjamin Heid, Frederic E. Hodge, George H. Russell, Harry A. Fox and Gen. Walter D. McCaw.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Zug: A miscellaneous lot of coins, including nearly all the commemorative half dollars.

Mr. Amick: A ten dollar interest-bearing note.

Mr. Fox: Several gamblers' pieces and trick coins.

Mr. Hodge: Chinese money.

The meeting adjourned at 10.40 P. M.—G. H. EMERY, Secretary, 2232 Cathedral Ave., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON COIN CLUB.—The second meeting of the Washington Coin Club was held Friday, April 8, 1927, in Room 402, McGill Building.

Members present: Messrs. Amick, Deetz, Emery, Heid, Hodge, Russell, Fox and McCaw. President Russell presided.

A constitution was drafted, approved and adopted.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A letter from Moritz Wormser was read and placed on file.

Mr. B. H. Collins was elected an honorary member of the Club.

A letter was read from Mr. Belote, expressing regret at not being able to attend.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Russell: A number of Roman Pre-Imperial family coins.

Mr. McCaw: A number of early U. S. cents

Mr. Heid: French 10 and 20 franc gold pieces.

Mr. Amick: An honorable discharge medal from the army and two 1861 O mint half dollars in uncirculated condition.

The meeting adjourned at 10.45 P. M.—G. H. EMERY, Secretary, 2232 Cathedral Ave., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON COIN CLUB.—The third meeting of the Washington Coin Club was held Friday, April 22, 1927, in Room 402, McGill Building. Members present: Messrs. Amick, Deetz, Emery, Heid, Hodge, Russell, Fox, McCaw and Zug. President Russell presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Fox was elected as a member, together with the officers of the Club, as an Executive Committee.

Mr. Zug, chairman; Mr. Deetz, Mr. Hodge and Mr. Amick were elected as a membership committee.

Mr. Fox was given a rising vote of thanks for the printing of the notice cards.

Meeting adjourned at 11.00 P. M.—G. H. EMERY, Secretary, 2232 Cathedral Ave., Washington, D. C.

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) COIN CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the directors' room of the Cabot Trust Co., at Chicopee, Mass., May 11.

During the absence of President Krouse the meeting was opened by Vice-President Parsons, with eight members present: Messrs. Parsons, Pond, Kohler, Stone, Dr. Bugbee, Oliver, Gaylord and Emery.

A motion was made by Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Stone, that the name of Preston C. Pond be placed in nomination for the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., for the year 1927-1928. Carried.

Exhibitions were as follows:

Mr. Gaylord exhibited from his gold collection four new pieces: 1853 \$20, Moffat & Co.; 1832-33-34 \$2.50 (no motto), all in uncirculated condition.

Mr. Parsons: Store cards.

Mr. Pond: Commemorative half dollars.

Mr. Kohler: A collection of medals and medallions.

Mr. Kohler: Paper money and United States cents.

Mr. Stone: Coins of France.

The Secretary was instructed to have flowers sent to Mr. Spencer, who is in the Holyoke hospital.

Auction followed. Adjourned at 10.30—W. C. EMERY, Secretary.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The seventy-fourth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building on Thursday evening, April 21, 1927. Those present were Messrs. Allen, Ball, Binder, Brisley, Butzen, Dworkowski, Helfrich, Hoare, Hughes, Hutchinson, Kier, Kutukian, Lodge, Powell, Rapp, Royse and Watson. The meeting was opened with Vice-President Dworkowski presiding.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion the following members were dropped because of non-payment of dues: John Kay, P. H. Maxwell, Fred Seal.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Brisley: Collection of copper.

Mr. Helfrich: 50c. Spinner, red seal, back signed Allison and New; \$2 U. S. national bank note of 1865.

Mr. Dworkowski: 1855 2 thaler Wurttemberg; 1859 2 thaler Prussia.

An article, published by Noble F. Hoggson, on "The First American Mint" was read by Mr. Watson and much appreciated by all.

Donations to the Coin Cabinet were as follows:

Mr. Binder: Crispina, second bronze; 1798 U. S. cent; set of Russian coppers, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 kopecks; U. S. \$1 silver certificate, 1896 series.

Meeting adjourned, after which a short auction was held.—HARRY W. RAPP, Secretary, 822 Bethune Ave. West, Detroit, Mich.

LONG ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—March 7, 1927. Meeting of the L. I. N. A. was held at 104-54 119th St., Richmond Hill, L. I.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

The treasurer's report was accepted as read.

The following motions were made and carried:

That the Secretary be reimbursed for expenditures on stationery.

That Mr. Condon be authorized to have bill heads printed.

It was decided that the topic for the next meeting would be coins portraying animals.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Klein: Silver medals of Washington, with reverses of Grant and Jackson.

Mr. Novak: Breslau University, 3 mark, brilliant proof.

Mr. Metzler: Two mark pieces of Germany portraying two heads.

Mr. Condon: Commemorative coins of U. S. portraying two heads.

Meeting was adjourned at 10.30 P. M.—H. SCHMITT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—April 4, 1927. Meeting of the L. I. N. A. was held at the home of LeRoy Fishburne, at 1234 Fulton St., Brooklyn, New York.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

The treasurer's report was accepted as read.

A motion was made and carried that the treasurer be reimbursed for expenditures on stationery.

It was decided that the topic for the next meeting would be "Coins Relating to Philip II of Spain and Queen Elizabeth of England."

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Fishburne exhibited a fine collection of coins portraying animals.

Meeting was adjourned at 10.30 P. M.—H. SCHMITT, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held in the Municipal Museum Library, which adjoins the Numismatic Room, on the evening of May 17, 1927 at 8 P. M. Roll call indicated the following members present: President Plumb, Vice-President and Secretary Parker, Treasurer Peake, Messrs. Lange, Horner, Sunday, Henderson, E. Peake, Chase, Gillette, Richardson, Kuhne, Reddick, Weisbusch, Kolb and Cowles, and visitor, Mr. Caudle.

A discussion was opened concerning the distribution of the Lange medal and several were passed out for members desiring them, notably the two silver pieces. The die-cutter's bill for \$58 was presented and found to be correct. Upon motion, duly carried, it was ordered paid.

Mr. Sunday presented a letter containing a cordial invitation from Mr. C. F. Clark, of LeRoy, N. Y., to make our customary visit and talk coins with him. The consensus of opinion was that it would be an excellent plan to make the visit some time in June.

There being no special business, a recess was declared for the usual auction. Mr. Sunday wielded the hammer with his usual skill and disposed of many lots of fine coins, including several Romans.

Adjourned.—ARTHUR C. PARKER, Secretary, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

WORK ON INDIAN PEACE MEDALS ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Announcement is made by the American Numismatic Society, New York City, of the forthcoming publication of a book on "Indian Peace Medals Issued in the United States," by Bauman L. Belden. It will contain 50 pages and will describe all known varieties of these medals issued in the United States between 1789 and 1889. Each principal type will be illustrated. The edition will be limited to 350 numbered copies and the price will be \$5. To members of the Society who subscribe before June 1 the price will be \$4.

COINAGE FOR APRIL, 1927.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during April, 1927, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 225,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 1,790,000; Dimes, 350,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 4,750,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 9,722,000.

SWEDISH MINT WANTS TO STRIKE SUBSIDIARY COINAGE.

The Swedish mint has solicited the Government for an order to strike, as need arises, subsidiary coinage of the necessary denominations. At this time 500,000 crowns are needed for circulation. The last order was obtained in 1925, when 500,000 crowns were struck.—Free trans. by J. delL.

GOLD MINED AGAIN AT DAHLONEGA.

(Extracts from an article in the Atlanta Journal by Willard Neal.)

Georgia's fine climate promises to put Dahlonega back into the front ranks as a gold producer, in the opinion of Dr. Craig R. Arnold, editor of the Georgia Highways Magazine. Dr. Arnold, who has been a prominent citizen of Dahlonega for the past 26 years, is now developing the Turkey Hill mine.

Up until the famous California gold strikes in 1849 Dahlonega boasted the most important gold mines in the United States, and was the site of the first Government mint for coining gold exclusively. The discovery of richer lodes in the West drew most of the miners away, however, and Dahlonega lost her prestige as a gold-producing center.

"We believe we are on the threshold of a new era of activity," declared Dr. Arnold. "The United States Bureau of Mines Survey shows that we produced 700 per cent. more gold in 1926 than was reported in 1925, and the interest of miners everywhere has been drawn toward our fields. Three of the largest mines in the district, the Turkey Hill, the Finley and the Standard, are in operation.

"There is no doubt that Dahlonega has gold, and that the metal may be found there in large quantities. Every rain washes small particles into the streets, and every resident wears at least one nugget as a charm for his watch or a tie-clasp ornament."

Gold was first discovered in the Dahlonega section on Turkey Hill in 1823 by a hunter. Indians knew of the precious metal long before, for the region was known to them as Tah-lon-e-ka, "yellow metal," from which the town derived its name.

The land was then in the Cherokee territory, but other land was given to the Indians in exchange for it. Then the gold lands were disposed of by the State in the great gold lottery of 1832, when the district was surveyed in 40-acre lots and raffled off at \$5 per lot.

Dealing in this real estate made several great fortunes for the early purchasers. Lot No. 951, the site of Mountain Inn, was acquired for \$5 and traded to a bootmaker for a pair of high boots. It was later sold to the Consolidated Mining Company for \$5,000, as a site for a club house.

Lot No. 999 saw an even greater rise, for the Consolidated is said to have bought it for \$250,000 as the site for the stamp mill. When it was completed the mill was the second largest in the United States, and still stands among the many mills and collections of machinery that dot the hillsides and the outer edges of the town, monuments to gold-seekers of a century.

The Barlow mine was operated by Samuel J. Tilden, one-time Democratic candidate for President and a resident of New York city. It is said that a fortune of \$4,000,000 was taken out by Tilden before he deeded it to his manager-lawyer, S. M. L. Barlow.

Mr. Tilden's daughter donated \$1,000,000 of the fortune mined in Dahlonega to found a library in New York in honor of her father. The memorial is now being consolidated with the Lennox and Carnegie libraries under the name of the Library of New York City.

Dahlonega has seen gold rushes as colorful as those of the West. At one time, during Andrew Jackson's administration, Governor Gilmer was forced to call for Federal troops to keep down riots when the State militia was found inadequate to cope with the situation. Nuckolsville, six miles distant, was on the fringe of the gold fields, and felt the effects of the early "boom." Gold taken out by the first miners was spent in its tavern, which was the first in the district.

The bulk of the placer gold was recovered prior to the War between the States. Slaves, who worked in the cotton fields during the summer, spent their winters digging gold.

Among the most noted miners of the time was Senator John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, who owned a large number of slaves. After his cotton crops were gathered, the negroes were marched over the land to Dahlonega and located on what is now called the Calhoun Gold Mine, where they worked all winter recovering the gold from the Chestatee river and the branches. They were then marched back to the cotton fields in the spring.

Some ingenious tools have been found in the Chestatee, that were made in ante-bellum times. One of these was a great iron shovel, shaped like a

shield, that probably was the forerunner of the dipper dredge. The machine consisted of the shovel hitched to a long boom pole, which lay across a forked rest, and was worked by man power. With it a great load of gold-bearing sand was dipped out of the creek bed and turned out to the bank or sluice box for washing.

Some of the old placer workings yielded rich rewards. Twenty years ago Dr. Arnold cleaned out a pocket containing \$3,000 worth of gold, and similar stories of rich strikes in the past are still current.

Back in 1899, while grading one of the side streets, city workmen ran into one of the old unused shafts and dug out about 1,000 pennyweight of gold. The gold was put into the town coffers. About 40 years ago a rich vein was struck while a grave was being dug in a negro cemetery, and the gold is still there.

The first gold issued by the United States was coined from metal mined in Dahlonega in 1829, and the Government mint, the first established by the United States for the exclusive coining of gold, was erected at Dahlonega in 1838.

A little less than \$7,000,000 was coined in the building before the Civil War. Then the mint was mysteriously partly burned down under the very noses of a strong Federal guard, presumably by Southerners who objected to Georgia gold being used to pay United States soldiers.

After the war, a bill introduced by Congressman Price, of Georgia, had the old mint building turned over to the North Georgia Agricultural College. It was renovated, and still stands as the administration building of the college, which is a branch of the University of Georgia.

The Dahlonega courthouse, the oldest in the State, was built in 1836, in the midst of the gold period. Judge William B. Townsend, editor of the Dahlonega Nugget, declares that he has seen four jails wear out in the 70 years he has lived in Dahlonega, but the courthouse is as good as ever.

A bit of history that still lives in Mark Twain's writings was made in Dahlonega. During the California rush of '49, Dr. M. F. Stephenson, for many years an assayer in the mint and a Dahlonega enthusiast, stood on the court house steps and pleaded with the miners not to leave.

As he stood bareheaded before the rough group, he pointed across at Findley Ridge, and with his voice husky with emotion, cried. "Don't go, boys—don't go. Do you see that ridge over there? There's millions in it, I tell you—millions!" Many of them did go, however, carrying the expression, "There's millions in it" into the Western gold fields, where Mark Twain heard it repeatedly and put it into the mouth of the character he named "Colonel Mulberry Sellers."

All the citizens in Dahlonega can truthfully say they are miners, for gold everywhere can be had for the taking. The courthouse stands on the richest grounds in the district. Tanyard branch, which runs through the edge of the town, has the local name of "Poor Man's Bank," and is left free to be worked by whoever needs the gold it will produce.

CHOOSE SOME HOBBY.

By WALDO C MOORE.

I'm sure ev'ryone could have an avocation,
For the world is so full of a number of things
Which have been placed to please the whole of creation,
And for this all should be made as happy as kings.

So many, many pleasures are for each and all,
Most any of which could be gone into with zest.
There's nature, music, autographs, books, coins, golf, ball,
And many other things that would from labor rest.

Best choose for recreation and rest some hobby.
Why should any hold so persistently aloof,
When all nature everywhere calls so loudly
For panionship, whether out-door or under roof?

COINAGE OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

On March 31, 1917—10 years ago—the United States took possession of the Danish West Indies, now called the Virgin Islands. Should not the coinage of these islands during the Danish rule be classified as U. S. Colonials, the same as the English for the States before our independence, and the French issues for Louisiana?

This coinage is not very large or difficult to obtain and is very interesting. It may be classed in three groups, as follows:

The Government issues, which consist of 81 specimens, including all denominations and varieties.

The coins counterstamped by the Government in 1849-1851 with F. R. VII in monogram crowned, mostly on United States, but also on English and South American coins.

The tokens, which numbers, 67 specimens.

The writer has prepared a short historical account of these islands and a complete description of the coinage, which will be published, with illustrations, in *THE NUMISMATIST* in the near future.

Chicago, Ill.

O. B. CARLSEN.

THE COINS OR TOKENS OF GRIQUA TOWN.

An interesting article by H. Alexander Parsons on "The Coinage of Griqualand" appears in the April, 1927, issue of Spink & Son's Numismatic Circular. This land is situated immediately north of the Orange river between the Kalahari Desert on the west and the Orange River Colony on the east. These coins are rare and are in few collections in this country. Mr. Parsons says that they were probably issued on the initiative of Rev. John Campbell, who was sent to Griqualand by the London Missionary Society, for use among the natives. The coins were struck by Thomas Halliday, in England, and sent to South Africa in 1815 and 1816. Mr. Parsons says they are unique in the sense of being the only missionary coinage of Christianity. The coins are ten pence and five pence, in silver, and halfpenny and farthing, in copper. The types are illustrated in Scott's catalogues.

Mr. Parsons also illustrates and describes two pennies in copper, one of which is dated 1890, which purport to be issues of Griqualand. They have on the obverse the head of Queen Victoria, and on the reverse an eagle, with "Griqua Town." The author says that as Griqualand was established as a British colony in 1871 and British currency was being used in 1890, these two coins can have no connection with the country. He says they were probably issued in Berlin.

BANKS TREASURE NOTE COLLECTIONS.

Many London banks possess collections of old banknotes, practically valueless as exchange, but much sought after by collectors. The finest examples of old English notes are to be seen at the Institute of Bankers, in Bishopsgate, London, which contains thousands of notes issued during the past two centuries.

In this collection are examples from the original Bank of England £1 and £5 issues, a Bank of Scotland note dated 1731 for £12 Scots (£1 sterling), a note for 13 pence Irish (1 shilling) which was issued in 1804 by a Cork grocer, Denis O'Flynn, and a £5 note issued by the Corporation of Liverpool in 1704. Other curiosities are notes for 5 shillings and 2 shillings and 6 pence issued by the Birmingham poorhouse, and others issued by a Wednesday manufacturer redeemable in pounds of rod iron.—Montreal Star.

MR. VENN HAS ARTICLE ON OUR EARLY SILVER COINS.

The April issue of the Bankers' Service Bulletin contains an article by Theo. J. Venn on "Early Silver Coins," in which he comments in detail on the high prices now offered for rarities caused by lack of survivorship.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The June, 1902, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* contained the following articles: "Unusual Numismatic Specimens," by Dr. B. P. Wright; "Mint Marks on Roman Coins," by W. G. Jerrems, Jr.; "Auction Records of the Encased Postage Stamps," by A. R. Frey; "New York Notes." The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of 15 applicants for membership.

OWNERSHIP ENHANCES CONDITION.

"I find the matter of coin condition perplexing," a collector said to me; "There are so many slight distinctions which may even put an expert up a tree;

But it never stumps a dealer friend of mine who is quite a wizard in his line, For I've seen him buy coins as very good, then wave his wand and change them into fine."

THEODORE J. VENN.

THE THRIFTY SCOT AGAIN.

Officer (referring to a batch of prisoners)—"Picts and Scots, eh? How do you know which is which?"

Orderly—"It is difficult, Sir, but our system is to throw a few denarii among them—the Picts never get any."—London Punch.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of *The Nummatist*, published monthly at Federalsburg, Md., for April 1, 1926.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of *The Nummatist*, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalsburg, Md.

Editor, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, H. H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.

First Vice-President, Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice-President, L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada.

General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.

Board of Governors: Charles Markus, Chairman, Davenport, Iowa; Edward T. Newell, New York, N. Y.; A. C. Hutchinson, Detroit, Mich.; Moritz Wormser, New York, N. Y.; Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of April, 1927.

Seal)

E. K. EDWARDS.

(My commission expires May 2, 1927.)

Here are a Few of MANY Reasons Why All My Sales Are So Successful—

An advertisement by B. Max Mehl, collaborated by a few
of the hundreds of my pleased clients.

The few pieces secured at your sale were most pleasing.
E. A. H., Detroit.

I received coins this A. M. and am pleased with same.
C. S., Three Rivers, Mich.

Was very pleased to get coins which you secured for me.
F. B., Warren, N. Y.

Received coins from sale yesterday and pleased to say that everything is satisfactory.
J. F., San Francisco, Calif.

I am enclosing draft for the purchases at your last sale. The pieces are all satisfactory.
J. B., Minneapolis, Minn.

Am well pleased with coins from sale.
E. A. D., Bechtelsville, Pa.

Everything satisfactory. Thank you.
A. F., New York, N. Y.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of shipment of coins purchased at your recent auction and am glad to say that I am well pleased with them as all are exactly as described in the auction catalog.
E. G. G., Chicopee, Mass.

Thanks for these coins. They are a grand lot.
G. B. H., Maryville, Tenn.

To-day I have received the coins from your last sale and you can count another grateful and satisfied customer.
Rev. C. A. L., North Henderson, Ill.

More than 25 years of PROVEN SUCCESS is at your service. Write me.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.

Collections purchased for cash up to any value or sold at Auction on
liberal terms and cash advanced without interest.

A FULL LINE OF
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IN ALL CONDITIONS
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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JOHN B. BOSS,
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Dealer in and Collector of
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PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE

On **June 10th and June 11th** I will hold an especially interesting sale, containing a choice lot of material—a Higley (Connecticut) 3 Pence, Massachusetts and California \$5 Gold Piece in copper, a very choice and large collection of foreign crowns, a splendid selection of Territorial Gold. A 1796 and 1797 Half Dollar, an 1838 Half Dollar, Liberty seated, reverse flying eagle. A specially choice lot of English silver and rarities galore. If you have not received this catalogue when this issue is received, send for it at once. I am now booking consignments for my fall sale. Collections large or small solicited. Terms on application.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

101 Tremont St.,

Boston, Mass.

PAPER MONEY

The following is from the Bankers Magazine, Vol. 17, Page 1003, 1863:

“How to Check A Run on a Bank.—O’Connell is said to have checked a panic on a bank of which he was a director, by making the Cashier roast the gold that was given in exchange for notes. The crowd thought they were coining money in the back parlor, and that they could not break a bank which could supply its customers with gold like breakfast rolls. Besides, it was rather uncomfortable to pick up hot sovereigns, and the process of cashing was necessarily slow.”

Why did O’Connell direct the Cashier to roast the gold?

Write me for a reply.

**Collections of Paper Money, or Single
Specimens, Bought and Sold.**

Crystal Clear Pockets for Paper Money,

Sample 10c.

D. C. WISMER

Hatfield, Pa.

ANCIENT

The "Tribute penny" of Tiberius is only one of a large series of silver coins struck by the Roman emperors. We can supply collections as follows:

COLL. A.—10 different pennies (denarii) of the time of the early Christians\$12

COLL. B.—25 different, B. C. and A. D., including Julius Caesar and Nero\$30

COLL. C.—15 Jewish coins, including the "Widow's mite"\$18

and

MODERN

The popular dollar-size coin is large enough to make a good show; can be supplied from all parts of the world, and is historically interesting.

COLL. D.—Ten dollar-size coins, picked\$15

COLL. E.—Twenty-five dollar-size coins, picked. \$35

COINS

Send described, and post free.

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